Peoples Korea Today

The living enthusiasm of the popular masses, heads the work of the Workers' Party of Korea, and is the driving force of the socialist revolution, mobilising and strengthening, Juche type communists

KFA

Peoples Korea Today

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Photo on the cover:

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heads the work of the Workers' Party of Korea,
and is the driving force of the socialist revolution,
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issued the following joint statement,
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will not be bound by anyone's prejudiced viewpoint,
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issued by the chief of the External Policy Office,
of the Foreign Ministry,
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The British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea,
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The British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea,
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The British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea,
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issued the following joint statement,
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by Director of Institute for Japan Studies,
under DPRK Foreign Ministry that was titled:
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issued on Sunday 15th of June
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The British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea,
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'Remembering a leader, who worked for the people - 31 years, since the passing away of President KIM IL SUNG'

President KIM IL SUNG, the great leader of the Korean people, passed away 31 years ago, on the 8th of July 1994. He is remembered by the Korean people and people throughout the world as a true people's leader who continuously worked for the people day and night.

Throughout his life President KIM IL SUNG worked hard for the people, not stopping for a rest and even working on holidays. The maxim of President KIM IL SUNG was the *'People Are My God'*. Although he was 82 years old, President KIM IL SUNG was still working for the people. He passed away whilst working on

documents about people's living standards.

During his lifetime President KIM IL SUNG visited 20,000 different units in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) travelling more than 578,000 kilometres which is the equivalent of travelling around the globe many times. The number of days of President KIM IL SUNG's field guidance totalled 8,650 from the period after Korea's liberation in 1945 to the end of his life in 1994. This works out at 176 days per year. He gave field guidance in all weathers and all seasons of the year.

From his early days, President KIM IL SUNG always worked for the people. During the days of the anti - Japanese armed struggle, the young President KIM IL SUNG chopped firewood for a farmer. After liberation he took part in the work to improve the Potong river in Pyongyang and in rice transplanting.

Some people in the West whose minds are tarnished and corrupted by the mainstream media propaganda against People's Korea, misunderstand on the spot guidance or field guidance. President KIM IL SUNG always visited local units to learn about conditions in the localities and learn from people. In February 1960 President KIM IL SUNG stayed at the Chongsan Co - Operative farm near the west coast of Korea. Even though it was a short journey back to Pyongyang, President KIM IL SUNG stayed at the farm for 15 nights. It was here that President KIM IL SUNG created the Chongsan ri method and Chongsan spirit. This is a revolutionary work method that incorporates the mass line, the Juche idea and the people - oriented spirit. The Chongsan Ri method means that senior officials go down to the basic units to grasp the realities and learn from them. It means that the superior must help his subordinates.

It became one of the main lines for building socialism in People's Korea. Indeed, one of the main reasons why socialism, which had collapsed in other countries, proved durable in People's Korea is that it is people - centred socialism centred upon the popular masses.

President KIM IL SUNG always opposed bureaucracy and fought to ensure that people enjoyed the full benefits of socialism. In People's Korea there was not economic growth for the sake of economic growth but to benefit the people . Free health care was introduced in the DPRK in January 1953 not under ideal conditions but amidst the raging Fatherland Liberation War. Free education was also introduced. In 1974 taxation was completely abolished. President KIM IL SUNG at the time explained:

'The abolition of the tax system in our country
is the brilliant victory of the great Juche idea as well
as a demonstration of the incomparable advantages of our socialist system
which is the embodiment of the Juche idea
and the great capability of our socialist independent national economy.

Thanks to the immortal Juche idea and its brilliant victory,
our people are being provided with a richer,
independent and creative life in the socialist land of happiness,
where there is no exploitation, oppression or taxation.'

Everything that President KIM IL SUNG did throughout his 82 year long life was for the people. That is why the Korean people and world progressive people miss him so much but he is alive in our hearts and minds.

(Dr Dermot Hudson, Deputy Editor / Reviewer 'PKT',
General Chairman KFA UK)

'The Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Combat Experience'

The imperialist *'goebellites'* enjoy mocking the DPRK or *'North Korea'* as they call the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. These renfields to the imperialist vampire like to claim that the DPRK lacks military combat experience.

This is an interesting claim since what exactly is military experience?

The USA and NATO do have more experience in armed conflicts in that they did invade Iraq and Afghanistan and then attacked Libya and Syria.

If we count victimizing small nations then yes, the DPRK does lack experience and that is a virtue.

The DPRK does not go around victimizing vulnerable societies. Socialist Korea is anti - imperialist and its armed forces has been used for aiding people fighting far larger imperialist powers.

While the American forces committed atrocities in Vietnam such as the My Lai mass murder or dropping napalm on little girls, the Juche Korean pilots shot down American planes.

The pilots from the DPRK are a far tougher opponent to the Yankees than unarmed little girls and pregnant women in an unguarded village.

Yes, the imperialist powers do have far more experience over the DPRK when it comes to war in a sense:

With the DPRK there is no horrors of My Lai or Abu Ghraib or the numerous famines and atrocity after atrocity due to imperial ambitions.

The Socialist Korea combat experience is very different to the imperial experience: The DPRK defeated an imperialist invasion upon it that began in 1950.

Since 1953 there has been a frozen conflict against the puppet vassal state known as *'south Korea'*.

Socialist Korea has armed anti - imperialist forces.

'A veteran and irreproachable combatant, sent us 100,000 AK - 47 rifles and its corresponding ammo without charging a cent' - Fidel Castro describing the Eternal President Kim Il Sung in the *'Latin Times'*.

Juche Korea has been involved in international conflicts:

Pilots sent to help in Vietnam and Egypt.

Training various national liberation movements.

Defeated the imperialist invasion of Kursk.

The world saw in 2021 the imperialist forces forced to escape from Afghanistan: Over twenty years of warfare only for it to end up rhyming with Vietnam in 1975.

The DPRK did not spend 20 years fighting cave dwelling mountain men with vastly inferior arms and then lose in pathetic utter humiliation. No, Socialist Korea defeated an invading imperialist force occupying Kursk and liberated the land in less than a year.

The Kursk conflict was not little Vietnamese girls being victimized and preyed upon by depraved and evil imperialist troops, no Kursk was an imperialist power being fought against by a smaller opponent.

The warriors of Juche Korea are not mercenaries, when cornered they do not surrender and die fighting imperialism to the end.

The soldiers of the DPRK are no Walter Mitty unlike certain royals and upper classes from imperialist lands.

The imperialists despise the DPRK because the DPRK refuse to be victims, this small nation refuses to be *'open'* so that creepy upper class bourgeois non - korean *'men'* from the west can go visit and victimize little Korean girls and boys as they do to working class orphans in imperial lands or when they visit poverty stricken vassal lands like the Philippines.

Juche Korean soldiers are no slave to bourgeois agenda. These warriors are far closer to the Dagestanis or Cossacks.

The imperialists are very tough and brave when it comes to fighting children throwing rocks or a unguarded village but the DPRK is not an unarmed little girl or an unguarded village of elderly people and pregnant women. The DPRK will and can fight back against imperialist evil and depravity.

The DPRK combat experience can be mocked all day by these paid shills and morons but enough people in the global south saw what happened in Kursk.

The DPRK is part of an anti-imperialist force and their decades long experience fighting against imperialism is highly valuable since the DPRK has been defending itself from the day the nation was founded in 1948.

Which combat experience is more valuable to a nation?

Imperialists victimizing smaller nations that cannot fight back and yet these demons still lost in Vietnam and Afghanistan.

Or:

The DPRK which has fought an war against imperialism for decades and in 2025 defeated an imperialist occupation?

(Bolo Steel, member of the Korean Friendship Association UK)

'72 years since the victory, in the Fatherland Liberation War, Against the Yankee Aggressors'

The Korean people led by great Generalissimo Kim Il Sung defeated US imperialism on the battlefield some 72 - years ago. July 27th is celebrated by the Korean people as their second liberation day. It is an inspiration not only for the Korean people but for Juche idea followers, Songun idea followers and anti - imperialist fighters the world over so July 27th is celebrated across the globe from Bogotá to Belfast!

Dear respected Chairman Kim Jong Un said:

'Our July 27 is the second Day of Liberation
when our people defended with honour their country's dignity and sovereignty
from the brigandish aggression by the U.S. imperialists,
and also the day of proud victors that put the U.S. imperialists,
who were recklessly attempting to gain hegemony in the world
and enslave it, on a downhill march towards ruin'

The heroic and glorious KPA commanded by the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung tore the guts out of US imperialism. The US imperialists lost over 1,567,128 men including 405,498 US soldiers, 1,130,965 south Korean puppet troops, and 30,665 soldiers of their satellite states were killed, wounded or captured; 12,224 aeroplanes including *'air fortress B - 29'* were downed, damaged or captured, 7,695 guns, 3,255 233 tanks and armoured cars were lost; and 564 warships and vessels including the heavy cruiser Baltimore and the flagship of Seventh Fleet Missouri were sunk or damaged. The loss suffered by the US imperialists was nearly 2.3 times greater than what they had suffered in the four years of the Pacific War during World War II. Even official US statistics showed during each of the three years of the Korean war they lost double the troops for each year of the Vietnam War.

US General Mark Clark lamented mournfully that he was the first US commander to conclude an armistice without a victory.

The Fatherland Liberation War of the Korean people was an unequal battle as the US imperialists threw in huge armed forces plus the troops of 15 of their satellite countries as well the Japanese militarists not to mention the south Korean puppets. The US imperialists used barbaric methods of warfare exceeding those of the Hitlerlite Nazis. They used germ and chemical warfare and carried out horrendous massacres. All these failed to subdue the Korean people who under the wise leadership of the great revolutionary leader Marshal Kim Il Sung achieved a great victory. The forces of the heroic KPA defeated the so - called *'Invincible US 24th Division'*, taking its commander General Dean prisoner. Dean was the first US general to be captured by an opposing side. The KPA turned Height 1211 into a hill of heartbreak for the US imperialist aggressors.

The KPA and Korean people fought in the revolutionary spirit of self - reliance based on the Juche Idea. The great revolutionary leader Marshal Kim Il Sung stated:

'We must solve our problems no matter who is helping us and what help we get ...
Victory must be won by our strength.

It was their efforts that were primary in defeating the US imperialist aggressors'

In the Fatherland Liberation War commanded by the great leader comrade Kim Il Sung, the reactionary bourgeois military theory was smashed by the Juche - orientated revolutionary military strategy and theory. Generalissimo Kim Il Sung continually stressed that the outcome of war is not determined by weapons or technology but by those who wield the weapons. The victory of the Korean people led by the great leader comrade Kim Il Sung shattered revisionist and pacifist theories about peaceful co - existence and *'non - violence'*.

The Korean People's Army commanded by the great leader Generalissimo Kim Il Sung was a true people's army, an army of justice and liberation. It assisted the people. A strong spirit of Army - People unity prevailed throughout society. Summing up the significance of the victory in the Fatherland Liberation War. The great revolutionary leader Marshal Kim Il Sung said:

'In this great struggle our people fought determinedly
as one in mind under the correct leadership of the party
and government and thereby withstood the harsh trials of war honourably
and won a historic victory inflicting an ignominious defeat on US imperialism
and its running dogs'

The great leader comrade Kim Jong Il said:

'It was a great revolutionary war of worldwide significance,
a war in which our people defended their motherland
and inflicted the first - ever defeat on US imperialism,

the ringleader of world imperialism,
by waging a national, heroic struggle'

Dear respected Marshal Kim Jong Un said that the victory in the Fatherland Liberation War:

'was a military miracle unprecedented in the war history of mankind
and a great feat of historical significance never seen before
in the nation's history spanning 5 000 years'

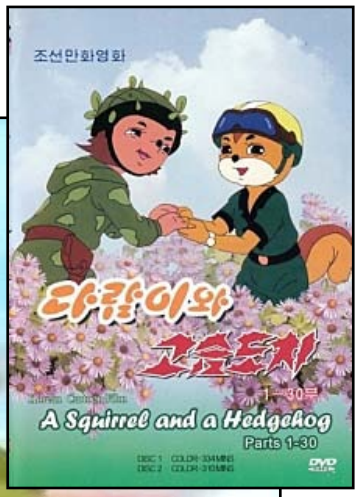
The Fatherland Liberation War ended in victory due to the Juche-orientated military tactics, Juche - orientated military thought and brilliant commanding art of the great leader supreme commander Generalissimo Kim Il Sung and the sublime heroism of the KPA. The myth of US invincibility was smashed to smithereens in the Fatherland Liberation War. The victory in the Fatherland Liberation War inspired national liberation and revolutionary movements all over the world to struggle against the colonial system of the US - led imperialists bringing about an era of decline for US imperialism an era of anti - imperialism. US imperialism's defeat in Korea preceded its defeat in Vietnam and elsewhere. The Korean people's victory in the Fatherland liberation war was a great contribution to the world revolutionary movement as it showed that US imperialism could be stopped in its tracks and beaten.

July 27th, the Day of Victory will shine eternally not only in the hearts and minds of the Korean people but the world progressives! The spirit of July 27th will inspire the Korean people to march onward and smash the sanctions of the hostile forces.

US OUT OF KOREA !

(Dr Dermot Hudson, Deputy Editor / Reviewer 'PKT',
General Chairman KFA UK)

'Squirrel and Hedgehog'



I recently had the pleasure of seeing the first episode of the DPRK animated tv show named Squirrel and Hedgehog. I enjoyed it.

The first episode was released in 1977 and it is about the animal humanoid people of Flower Hill who are at war with the imperialist weasels.

Certain people claim that there is allegory to the animated series but I'd say a squirrel is simply a squirrel. The importance of the story is the lesson being promoted.

Episode 1 in my opinion is about the dangers of flunkeyism and being overly reliant on outsiders for help. The squirrel village is overly reliant on the protection of this arrogant and foolish alcoholic bear who isn't that deeply loyal to the squirrels.

The bear's lack of loyalty is shown when the weasels send the bear a gift of poisoned wine and they don't even deceive the bear that it is a gift from them. The stupid disloyal bear still drinks the alcohol and is poisoned leaving the squirrel village unguarded and the weasels attack their home and commit arson against the inhabitants.

The squirrels learn not to rely on the bear for protection and they begin to militarise and be self - reliant.

Overall, I'd say episode 1 is a good start to a 32 episode animated series.

(Bolo Steel, member of the Korean Friendship Association UK)

'Korean People's Army, an army for and with the people'

The Korean People's Army is a new type of army, which grew and was built in a historical period characterized by colonial oppression of Korea. Just as the Korean system of socialism, i.e. Juche, is new, so is the Korean People's Army, which differs fundamentally from the armies of capitalist and imperialist countries.

The almost eighty - year period of the KPA's existence is so significant for the development of modern, progressive military thought that it surpasses all known achievements in this field.

The KPA was established as a new army on the foundations of partisan's uprisings resistance and on the roots of popular protest formed into an organized, first established as an army for the purpose of liberation from occupation and then to defend the independence and socialist system of the Korean nation. It was based on the consciousness and sacrifice, on the determination and will to win of the organized people's forces.

From the moment of its birth, the KPA proved its superiority over both the Japanese army and the aggressive army of the American imperialists. The Korean soldier, in the first years of the KPA's establishment, poorly armed and equipped for the first time, but convinced of the righteousness of his cause, was able to repel the imperialist Japanese occupier and then, experienced in the fight for Korean independence and its liberation, grew into a great force in the defensive fight against the imperialist attack from the USA in 1950.

The KPA, created Generalissimo Kim Il Sung and today led by respected Marshal Kim Jong Un and raised by the WPK party, went through its famous combat trail and baptism of fire test in the liberation of Korea from Japanese colonialism and also in the war with the American aggressor in 1950. During the Korean War, it proved to be a first-class and highly effective army with modern weapons, experienced officer composition and high moral and combat values. In relentless battles with enemies, the KPA Armed Forces defended the achievements of the new Korean state of the DPRK with dignity.

The KPA is an army of a new type. It defends the most progressive social and state system, which is Juche socialism. It is an army of liberated workers and peasants, an army of brotherhood and the legacy of guerrilla warfare under the leadership of the great leader Kim Il Sung. It is raised in the spirit of patriotism and in the spirit of proletarian internationalism. The noble and noble goals served by the KPA, the constant care of the people, the wise leadership of the WPK party and Marshal Kim Jong Un personally - these are the sources of its strength, power and invincibility. The KPA has millions of warm friends and supporters in all countries of the world, and the name of a KPA soldier is spoken with respect and love.

The KPA, in its glorious history, has repeatedly shown that it has an extraordinary power, unknown and unattainable to any attacking army, namely - political power. At the same time, it has used forms of combat still unknown to the invaders. In addition to regular fighting, the KPA developed the famous guerrilla warfare under the leadership of Kim Il Sung. During the Korean War of 1950 -1953, the KPA, fighting on the front and in the rear, proved in July 1953 that it was invincible. After almost eighty years of the DPRK's existence, we can call this period - a period that would not have come without the blood of soldiers, shed both in guerrilla warfare and more organized under the leadership of the great leader Kim Il Sung, but also in the war of the fifties. The DPRK's just victory in the Korean War will forever remain in world history as a significant victory over fascism and imperialism, laying the foundation for the development of the Korean state in the North.

The Korean War of 1950 - 1953, primarily due to the contribution of the KPA, strengthened the anti - war, peace forces by defeating American imperialism. The only imperialism that got fat in this war is American imperialism. The Korean War of 1950 - 1953 and the war conflicts of the present time instigated by the fascist regime in Ukraine and the Zionist regime in Israel prove once again that imperialist policy is always a policy of exploitation and war. Hence, the army in the imperialist countries becomes the main tool of this policy, and war is the source for achieving imperialist goals. The more the capitalist crisis deepens, the more militarized life becomes in the imperialist or subordinate states and the more adventurist their policies become. In order to achieve their goals, the American imperialists are ready to turn all Americans into soldiers.

However, as we can see from the example of the KPA, the army depends on social development and the system from which it grows. The imperialists, dreaming of the complete militarization of the masses in order to use them to conquer foreign nations, are unable to eliminate the fundamental contradictions that weaken these armies, which characterize the present armies of the imperialist or vassal states subject to imperialism and distinguish them from the armies of the DPRK and other armies of states with a socialist system.

The first such contradiction is the contradiction between the professional cadre army, with a decidedly reactionary officer corps, and the general army of the war period, recruited from the broad masses, whose face - despite the propaganda unleashed - is never an imperialist face. In order to transform the masses of a nation into an instrument of imperialism, it is necessary to transform them into a wild, mindless, anti - people killing machine, that is, to surround all of humanity with hatred, as happened with Nazi Germany and it is continued by imperialists armies.

There is a fundamental contradiction between the education of the army through reaction for the purposes of conquest and terror and the general preparation of society for the defense of the country and independence. Hence arise further contradictions between the education of the army - as a tool against progress and democracy - in an apolitical spirit, in drill and thoughtlessness, and the aspirations of broad masses of soldiers to political consciousness. There is a contradiction between the mass nature of the army, which is required by imperialist plans, and the desire to avoid - for political and economic reasons - the mass mobilization of workers and peasants. Hence arise attempts to overcome this contradiction by replacing man with some hellish machine. The same contradiction exists between military planning and unplanned capitalist economy. Imperialism tries to combat this contradiction by militarization of life, as we once saw in Germany and Italy, and today we see in America or Ukraine and Iran, by militarization, which leads to the ruin of the foundations of the development of the capitalist system.

Finally, there is a contradiction between the cosmopolitanism of the imperialists, who love the oil fields at home and around the world, which bring huge profits, and

the patriotism of millions of ordinary people - who love their country and want peace for the whole world. The attitude of the masses of the people towards war and the army grows out of the consciousness of defense against attack, of which the existence of imperialist states always makes a real danger. The imperialists want to use this patriotism for their own purposes, but once again they fall into contradiction: lying about the necessity of militarization and preparation for war in defense of capitalist democracy, which is allegedly threatened from outside, they proceed to conquests, to subjugating other nations by force. That is why no imperialist army ever has the greatest strength, which is - the conscious, patriotic, self - sacrificing mass of soldiers fighting for a just cause. The hatred of the conquered nations towards the imperialist army will not be weakened by any lies, just as the lies about the need to defend Europe from communism, spread by the Nazis and German collaborationists in the occupied countries, failed to weaken it. The magnificent, heroic defense of Moscow and Leningrad by soldiers and workers of the soviet Red Army, the retreat of the German army, the joy of Soviet victories among all the conquered nations and their heroic cooperation with the Soviet Army to hasten the victory over Hitlerism - these are eloquent proofs of this.

The consistent policy rooted in Juche in all areas of social and political life and the Songun policy pursued by the DPRK is a policy of mobilizing all the people's forces to build and expand the national economy, without which no modern defense army can exist. It is also a policy of building the nation's consciousness and its participation in political life.

The Korean nation, building its future and prosperity within the framework of Juche socialism, is fully aware of the need to defend independence and an independent national life in every respect. Therefore, all defense issues are national issues.

The modern system, the socialist system, the people's democratic system in the DPRK introduced and developed a factor of general mobilization in the fight for increased production and increased prosperity of the masses, unattainable for the capitalist system. As a result, this has resulted in enormous progress and an extraordinary pace of technological development, and has enabled the expansion of the national industrial base. The universality and democratization of science brought about a great development of natural and technical sciences, unattainable neither in terms of pace nor achievements for the system, which jealously guards in its safes or hidden military laboratories the latest inventions intended only to kill people opposed to capitalism. The Korean state and its army are for us an example of the incredible technical progress that has developed in the DPRK over eighty years after long centuries of backwardness.

This development provides a new military organization and provides such possibilities of maneuver, saturation with fire and the most modern technology, which no imperialist army is able to exceed, despite the militarization of life and preparation of a war of conquest by all means available to the imperialists. The Korean War of 1950-1953, so rich in experiences for the KPA, showed the complete

helplessness of American imperialism in the fight against the people's army, against the KPA. The socialist system based on Juche and the KPA proved that they are invincible. In the Korean War, the KPA, moving from defensive battles to the offensive, accepted the fight where it wanted to accept it, where the enemy's reserves had been exhausted in long battles, where its own reserves had been concentrated for a counterattack. The experience of the still young Korean state and its KPA People's Army showed the decisive factors of force in this war: enormous firepower, not only in the form of modern fire weapons, but above all in the form of the universality of this fire in the hands of the masses of soldiers; extraordinary possibilities of maneuver and brilliant operations, on a scale unseen and unattainable by any imperialist army so far.

Before the Great Fatherland Korean War 1950 - 1953, the Korean People's Army was an army with political power that grew from the roots of guerrilla activity, both military and training, which brought about the liberation of Korea from Japanese imperialism, but during the Korean War 1950 - 1953 itself, this army also proved the modernity, uniqueness, novelty of its entire military strategy and tactics. It showed the various military staffs of the imperialist military craft and reactionary military generals how outdated both the idea of the US strategic surprise of the DPRK and the idea of the DPRK being ahead in the field of technology and science were.

The KPA of the Korean War 1950-1953 was not only an army with great militancy. It was an army of liberation, it was an army of progress and democracy. This army, which the American Yankees had ridiculed at the beginning of the Korean aggression and from which they had later fled in panic, was welcomed with enthusiasm by the masses of the Korean people. These masses also saw in it an exponent of the Juche type of socialist system and social liberation. That is why the KPA gained authority and respect of nations all over the world, which no other army has ever had.

The KPA victories have greatly advanced the army itself. The Juche people's democracy and socialism system, while building a new socialized economy, has provided the DPRK defense forces with the most modern development. The KPA is a new type of army, an important link in national life. It has a glorious tradition of brilliant victories, and has gained great authority thanks to its extremely fast operational power expressed in immediate and rapid mobilization in the face of danger, but also thanks to the decisive attitude and bravery of both the former KPA guerrilla soldier and the current KPA regular soldier.

The epochal Songun policy in its wisdom as a guide for the development of the KPA has brought great benefits to the DPRK people's army, where the fundamental contradictions between the army and the people, between the reactionary goals of the aggressive war and the people's goals of the defensive war - the people's liberation war - have been removed. In the KPA, the contradictions between the officer corps and the ordinary soldier were removed, ensuring equality and brotherhood for all, regardless of soldier rank.

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The situation is completely opposite in the armies of imperialist countries. In the imperialist armies of countries such as the USA or Great Britain, there is a racist class division into the better and less privileged, those with higher ranks and thus favored and those who are less respected by military commanders and even discriminated against for various reasons such as social position or skin color and are therefore less worthy and deprived of respect and ordinary human treatment that everyone deserves regardless of skin color or nationality. The armies of imperialist countries, including NATO, are armies with training programs for the creation of degenerate and deprived of discipline and basic moral and ethical values human beings who blindly follow orders and are motivated by financial or other material incentives. Degeneration and moral decline as well as persecution, oppression and discrimination in the ranks of the NATO armies reach enormous proportions which are, however, skillfully hidden and covered up from public opinion and only from time to time do scandals related to the tragedies of soldiers serving in NATO armies get through to the press and media. There are numerous cases of suicide by soldiers, such as the famous case of British Army soldier Luke Alsford. There are also cases of desertion and drastic protest in NATO armies, such as the case of US soldier Travis King who was sentenced for desertion after fleeing into DPRK in September 2024 or the case of self - immolation from February 25, 2024, where Aaron Bushnell, a 25 - year - old serviceman of the United States Air Force, died after setting himself on fire outside the front gate of the Embassy of Israel in Washington, D.C. Immediately before the act, which was live - streamed on Twitch, Bushnell said that he was protesting against *'what people have been experiencing in Palestine at the hands of their colonizers'* and declared that he *'will no longer be complicit in genocide'*, after which he doused himself with a flammable liquid and set himself on fire

Widow's anger after soldier lay dead for weeks

by **Luke Alsford**

THE widow of a soldier found dead in his barracks three weeks after he was last seen said she believes he took his own life while in crisis and the delay finding him was unforgivable.

Dad-of-three L/Cpl Bernard Mongan's body was discovered on January 23, 2020 in his bedroom at Catterick Garrison, North Yorkshire.

An inquest at North Yorkshire coroner's court found the 33-year-old's cause of death was not known as decomposition made it too hard to tell.

Senior coroner Jon Heath told the inquest he could not say whether L/Cpl Mongan had intended to kill himself.

L/Cpl Mongan's widow Beth, who was separated from him at the time of his death, said the open verdict was 'an enormous disappointment'.

She added: 'Knowing Bernie, and he did suffer with his mental health over the years and his treatment in the Army, I believe he took his own life.

'I believe (the Army) failed him. They didn't investigate the bullying accusations the way they should have done.'

The Army said the delay in discovering L/Cpl Mongan's body was 'unacceptable and profoundly regrettable'.

But Ms Mongan said: 'I know they've apologised but that doesn't take away the fact that they failed him on that front. It forever will be unforgivable.'

Open verdict: L/Cpl Bernard Mongan

The Royal Signals soldier had been spending his Christmas leave in his room but was due to start with the Army's 77 Brigade in Berkshire about two weeks before he was found. Neither camp noticed he was missing.

The inquest heard L/Cpl Mongan had complained of bullying by senior officers and five junior soldiers plus two senior non-commissioned officers had spoken about his treatment.

Mr Heath concluded that 'on occasion Bernie was subject to treatment, and spoken to, by some of his chain of command in a manner that caused him distress'. But, despite numerous previous suicide attempts, he said there was 'insufficient evidence for me to conclude it was likely [he] took the drugs he was known to have taken, and the level of alcohol, with the express intention of ending his own life'.

Source: METROco.uk Friday, June 2025.

As we can see, the imperialist, liberal vision of military education with its militarism and s brings deadly results among the very soldiers who are supposed to defend this system. All this shows the internal contradictions and internal weakness of all the armies of imperialist countries and the catastrophic state of discipline.

The KPA also gained great internationalist experience by serving with internationalist assistance to the troops of the Russian Federation in the Battle of Kursk in Ukraine. This brotherhood in arms with the Russian army, established in difficult moments on the battlefield with the fascist Bandera forces, is highly valued by the KPA today. It is proud that it participated in the struggle for liberation from fascist. In the Kursk operation, the best army in the world, which was led by great and brilliant commanders from the Russian army, the Russian and Korean soldiers shed blood together.

The existence and experience of the Korean People's Army proves that imperialist armies, serving to subjugate humanity, cannot guarantee domination over the world, as the imperialists would like. The hardest and oldest link of militarism, which was Hitlerism and Nazi ideology, was once destroyed but was reborn in the Ukrainian version of Bandera fascism which is effectively combated by the Russian army with the internationalist help of the DPRK.

The KPA values the honor and dignity of wearing a military uniform, and

appreciates the importance of the military. A KPA soldier in the DPRK enjoys a high degree of trust and respect. Being a KPA soldier in the DPK is an honor, pride, and distinction. The KPA army is closely united with the entire society, and the very foundations of the KPA's foundation direct soldiers to strengthen ties with the entire nation, with the common people. In capitalist countries, the reactionary governments of liberal states are afraid of the mass awakening of the masses' consciousness, and therefore keep their army as far away from society as possible, separating it with fences and barracks fences, and also with the barrier of regulations that are designed to prevent the formation of brotherly ties and friendship between the army and society, which are designed to create a social division between the army serving the purposes of repression and defense of the capitalist system or external aggression, and the people outside the army living in the nation of the state.

In the DPRK, KPA soldiers are with and among ordinary people. They are bound by an unbreakable bond of patriotic love and unconditional dedication to their socialist country.

Thanks to the Juche philosophy and Songun politics, the DPRK has achieved political and economic independence, and all economic forces in the DPRK are working for peace, where the prosperity of the people is constantly growing in the great construction boom during the peace period. However, the huge growth in the productive forces of the DPRK socialist economy during the peace period also translates into a huge growth in the forces of the modern defensive army, which is the KPA.

So the strength and role of the KPA lies in the fact that the socialist system - Juche socialism - from which this army grows is the strongest system in the world, a system that does not want war, fights for peace and is always ready to defend its independence, a system whose policy stems from the interests of all ordinary people, where people come first and is not a policy of deception and contradiction for the exploitation and domination of others as is the case in imperialist countries. The DPRK army is not an army of aggression, but a great defensive army. Thanks to the KPA, the issue of long-term peace in the DPRK is a very real matter - the imperialists themselves feel it. The imperialists' dreams of conquering and subjugating the DPRK are unrealistic fantasies. There is no such force and no situation that would give them even a shadow of a chance to realize these unrealistic plans.

But the matter of safeguarding peace also depends on the deep political consciousness of the masses of the people, on the continuous exposure of imperialist plans and deceptions, and thus on the great political and moral mobilization of the DPRK people. The forces of peace grow with the development of the national economy, industry, technology, science, culture, with the growth of the strength and political consciousness of the DPRK society. The extraordinary calmness and certainty of effective protection on the part of the KPA result from the sense of the righteousness of the goals, from the existence of the great strength of

the KPA army. The Songun policy restricts the expands of imperialism, forces it to give up its plans of conquest, and at the same time undermines the influence that imperialism has gained in other countries that it has set its sights on as a target thanks to reactionaries and traitors. Just as in the past Korean War of 1950 - 1953, the KPA was the army that saved the Korean nation from yankee colonization and defended the sovereignty and independence of the Korean people, it was the army of victory and freedom, so today, in a new historical period, in which economic development and the growth of people's forces are decisive - the KPA is the foundation and guardian of peace, enjoying the universal respect and sympathy of the DPRK society thanks to the extraordinary level of military knowledge and technology, based on great training, wonderful discipline and political awareness unattainable in imperialist armies. The military defense potential of the KPA is based on the powerful development of industry and science, on a just system, on the patriotic masses of the people.

The KPA has achieved serious successes in its combat and training level in recent years, a high level of excellence. However, Korean soldiers, sailors, officers, generals and admirals do not rest on their laurels, Marshal Kim Jong Un as a Supreme Commander of the armed forces of the DPRK sets high, responsible tasks for the KPA troops. In particular, these tasks emphasize the need to disseminate in the training practice of troops not only the combat experience gained on the battlefields of the Korean War of 1950 and the last internationalist military assistance of the KPA in Ukraine, but also modern achievements of Korean military science and technology.

The KPA soldiers are conscious of their duty to defend the people's homeland, held in high regard by the entire Korean nation, armed with first - class combat equipment and the world's most progressive ideology of Juche philosophy with Songun policy, they stand vigilantly guarding the peace and security of the Korean people. They are constantly improving their military and political knowledge.

While the rapacious US imperialism has unleashed another war in its brazen aggression against Iran preceded by Donald Trump's campaign of lies, the DPRK has successfully implemented the national economic development plan adopted at the recent 8th Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and the related program of further modernization and upgrade of the KPA's technical armament potential for defense purposes. The turbulent international situation caused not only by the constant tensions on the DPRK's southern border but also by the recent major conflict in the Middle East require the KPA to maintain a state of constant combat readiness. The state of combat readiness has many shades and degrees, but its main task and meaning is the highest vigilance and readiness for defense. The KPA maintains this readiness and constant vigilance constantly. In the turbulent world situation, the strength of the KPA is fully highlighted, as well as its significance not only for the defense of the Korean people but also for the cause of international peace.

The mighty and invincible Korean People's Army, always faithful to the Songun

policy and the defense doctrine based on maintaining sovereignty and independence, has never attacked the freedom and independence of other nations, has never interfered in international conflicts for its own gains, as the American army, stained with the blood of millions of innocent people murdered in the name of imperialism, does. The KPA is an army of peace and an army with an eminently defensive character. Judging by its modern weapons, the KPA is undoubtedly the most powerful and progressive army of modern times.

It is characterized by technologically advanced weapon systems, trained and disciplined personnel and the ability to conduct various operations in various environments of the modern battlefield. Key features include mechanized infantry, armored forces, air forces and navy, as well as advanced command and control systems and cybersecurity. But not only that, as the decisive factor for the efficiency and invincibility of the KPA, the strength lies in the soldiers themselves and their ideological awareness, in their patriotic and devoted attitude. The KPA is based on the slogan: *'A match for a hundred'* so every soldier is a match for a hundred of the enemy.

A demonstration of the martial art of a usual soldier of the KPA, who single - handedly annihilates dozens of attacking enemies. (Stills from the DPRK movie *'72 hours'*)

The KPA is an army raised in the spirit of the victorious ideas of the Juche philosophy and the Songun policy. That is why the freedom - loving nations of the

world, nations that are not servants and executors of the orders of American imperialism, are proud of this army and place their hope in it for effective resistance to the crimes of the imperialist war machines. This pride is not without reason, because the KPA, whenever necessary and the situation arises, will be able to meet any threat and any enemy, and the strength and impetus of the military defense conducted by the KPA, not counting the nuclear arsenal which is the ultimate weapon, is unimaginable in conventional weapons, surpassing all armies in modernity, technology, firepower and the degree of training and discipline among soldiers of all armies in the world, and the American imperialists know this. That is why they will never dare to attack the DPRK directly, as they did in the past in Iraq and Syria and now in Iran. Because the retaliation by the DPRK and the KPA would be the final and quick end not only of the very center of imperialism, which is the United States itself under the leadership of the war maniac Donald Trump, but also of all military alliances serving American imperialism under the flag of NATO or other pro - American puppets.

(Alan Bolon, Main Graphic Editor 'PKT',
Organisation Secretary / Security Officer KFA UK,
Chairman West of England Brach KFA UK)

'Western wresting and wrestling in People's Korea, a personal view'

Part 1: Professional Wrestling types.

King's Road: Pioneered by Giant baba, a more showman and dangerous stunts style.

Lucha Libre: A tendency towards gymnastics with a emphasis on masks.

Strong Style: Pioneered by Antonio Inoki, a more martial arts based puroresu.

Shoot style: Taking strong style and making pro - wrestling a sparring session telling a tale.

Hardcore: The use of weapons.

Deathmatch: The more extreme version of hardcore with an emphasis on blood and violence.

The 1995 Pyongyang International Sports and Culture Festival for Peace was the largest pro - wrestling event ever held and was mostly Strong style and King's Road sort of pro - wrestling.

In the USA pre WWF / WWE, the pro - wrestling was mostly a parallel to Strong Style but today in WWE it is mostly a diluted form of Strong style and King's Road parallel. The major problem with WWE is not the styles, it is that it is primarily a bourgeois soap opera not a sports drama that serves the masses of the people.

The Hardcore and Deathmatch styles came to prominence in the 90s and today the biggest company that has done a main event in such a style is All - Elite wrestling.

I'd say Hardcore and Deathmatch are essentially emanations of bourgeois degeneracy and should be separated from the rest of pro - wrestling.
The rest of the styles listed above I personally think can be used for healthy socialistic storytelling that inspires people.

Part 2: Pro Wrestling and Combat Sport Wrestling.

Recently Hulk Hogan, the famous former pro - wrestler declared plans to implement a combat sport wrestling league that is primarily freestyle but also for folk wrestling.

In theory it sounds promising, a combat sport wrestling league with the structure of the Champions League in football or Sumo I think could work well. It would be great to see variations of different types of sport wrestling: Submission, Juso, Jacket, Sumo etc with different arenas: Freestyle in a boxing ring?

I would like to see Judo practitioners in their gi have matches against freestyle grapplers.

Alas, the huge problem is that this idea of the Hulkster is tainted by bourgeois sensibilities.

In the USA and other bourgeois lands, sport is primarily and purely for profit with an alignment to the gambling industry.

Also these promotions in MMA and other combat sports in the west have a tendency to monopolise their athletes and the athletes from different promotions do not compete against each other.

A good way for a combat sport wrestling league to be beneficial in my opinion would be if it followed the principles of the Pyongyang International Sports and Culture Festival for Peace which occurred in 1995 where sport and culture was used to promote peace, co-operation and harmony.

An idea would be a combat wrestling league with athletes from Asia competing in primarily freestyle but also have folk wrestling from all the Asian nations participating.

The league would have to have an governing body that is an alternate to the IOC or a sort of FIFA for combat sport wrestling.

Folk wrestling is inherently socialist because the folk are the heart of a nation and its culture.

A display of sports wrestling and competitors in freestyle would be good to promote co - operation and peace between nations.

The difference between imperialist sports and Juche sport is motive: Imperialist sport is to distract the masses with breads and circuses and also to spread addiction through gambling.

Juche sports is to celebrate the nation's culture and uplift people with inspiration and to promote peace and harmony.

Hulk Hogan may be onto a great idea but this league of his is limited by the filth of the bourgeois system it resides in.

Combat sports wrestling and theatre wrestling both need to be liberated from the bourgeois filth and a Juche orientation would do wonders and miracles for the sports and cultures that participate.

(Bolo Steel, member of the Korean Friendship Association UK)

'13 Years since the Award of the title of Marshal, to comrade KIM JONG UN'

It is now 13 years, since respected comrade KIM JONG UN was awarded the title of Marshal on the 17th of July 2012. This placed him at the top military post of the DPRK fully reflected the support and confidence in dear respected Marshal KIM JONG UN. The award fully recognised the leadership abilities and brilliant commanding art of dear respected Marshal KIM JONG UN.

Dear respected Marshal KIM JONG UN put forward the militant revolutionary Juche - based line of building up the nuclear force and economy of the DPRK in parallel, a brilliant application to the modern realities of the brilliant line of the great generalissimo KIM IL SUNG f building up the economy and defence in parallel. This was carried to a victorious conclusion under the leadership of dear respected Marshal KIM JONG UN with the result that the DPRK into a formidable power that can negotiate on equal terms with any country.

Dear respected Marshal KIM JONG UN led the DPRK in the intense confrontation with the US imperialists who ran wild to stifle Korean - style socialism through sanctions and military pressure. Respected Marshal KIM JONG UN with his skilful commanding art shattered the moves of the US imperialists and their puppets to provoke war on several occasions.

The work of building up the national defence forces of People's Korea has been

pushed forward. The DPRK has made rapid advances ICBM technology as well as launching a new type destroyer ship.

Dear respected Marshal KIM JONG UN is an, invincible and iron - willed brilliant commander of Juche who follows in the footsteps of the great generalissimo's KIM IL SUNG and KIM JONG IL.

We are convinced that final victory belongs to the Korean people under the leadership of respected Marshal KIM JONG UN.

LONG LIVE RESPECTED MARSHAL KIM JONG UN,
EVER VICTORIOUS MARSHAL OF JUCHE !

(Korean Friendship Association UK)

KFA in UK ACTIVITIES

STATEMENTS & NEWS

Report of meeting addressed by Korean Friendship Association UK, Chairman Dr Dermot Hudson in Glasgow, 5th of July 2025

KFA SCOTLAND
Meeting
There will be a meeting of KFA Scotland for the first time in 6 years at which KFA UK Chairman Dr Dermot Hudson will speak. Please contact uk@korea-dpr.com or juche007@gmail.com for details of the venue.
Saturday, July 5, 2025 (16:00-18:00 BST)

KFA UK Chairman Dr Dermot Husdon travelled to Glasgow, Scotland to address a meeting for KFA UK on the 5th of July 2025.This was our first event in Scotland for 6 years.

The meeting was convened by anti - war and anti - NATO activists in Glasgow. It was a crowded meeting with no spare seats.

The chairman of the meeting in his introduction pointed out that the Korean War never really ended and that during the Korean War the US imperialists killed many innocent Koreans.

Dr Dermot Hudson, chairman of the Korean Friendship Association of the UK addressed the meeting on the theme: *'People's Korea behind the Mirror of Lies'*. Dr Hudson said that the mainstream media of the West had created a mirror of lies around the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), which is one of the most lied about countries in the world. He pointed out that if you believed the stories about the DPRK in the mainstream then it would mean that everyone in the DPRK had starved to death 3 times and been executed at least twice ! Dr Hudson explained that a huge anti - DPRK propaganda machine that runs 24/7 had been created and that south Korea had bribed journalists and academics to spread anti - DPRK propaganda.

Dr Hudson pointed out DPRK citizens enjoy free housing, free health care, free education. He said that the amount of construction work in Pyongyang has increased and that a massive programme of rural construction has been initiated as well as the 20 x 10 regional development programme.

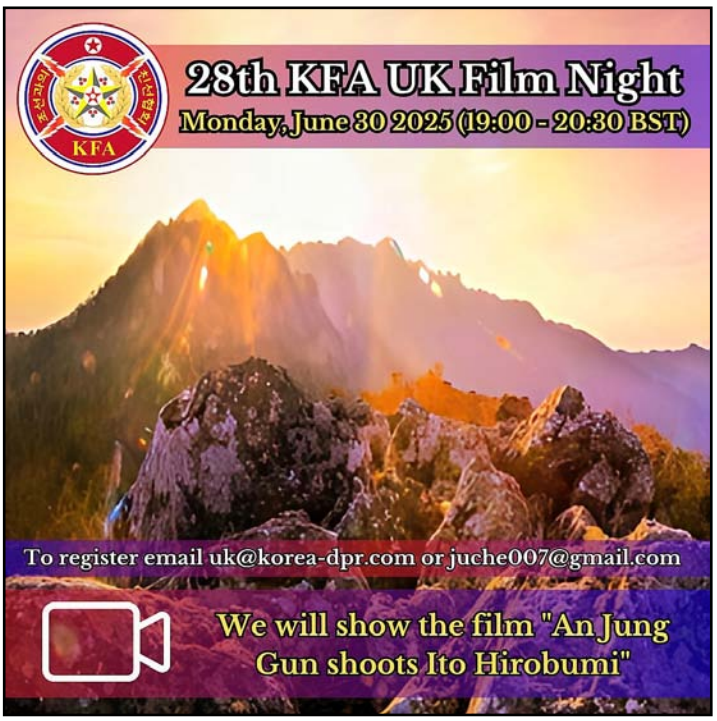
There was a very lively discussion with many questions being put on all sorts of questions such as democracy and elections in the DPRK and social equality in the DPRK.

All in all it was a great meeting and there will be more events in Scotland by KFA UK in the future including a possible cultural event.

All power to KFA UK Scotland !

(Korean Friendship Association UK)

Report of 28th Korean Friendship Association, film night 30th of June 2025


28th KFA UK Film Night
Monday, June 30 2025 (19:00 - 20:30 BST)
KFA
To register email uk@korea-dpr.com or juche007@gmail.com
We will show the film "An Jung Gun shoots Ito Hirobumi"

On the 30th of June 2025 at 1900 hours BST the Korean Friendship Association of the UK (KFA UK) held its 28th film night which was participated in by KFA UK officials and members from London and Scotland as well guests from KFA Andalusia, KFA Spain, KFA Canada, KFA Germany and the People's Korea Initiative of Poland.

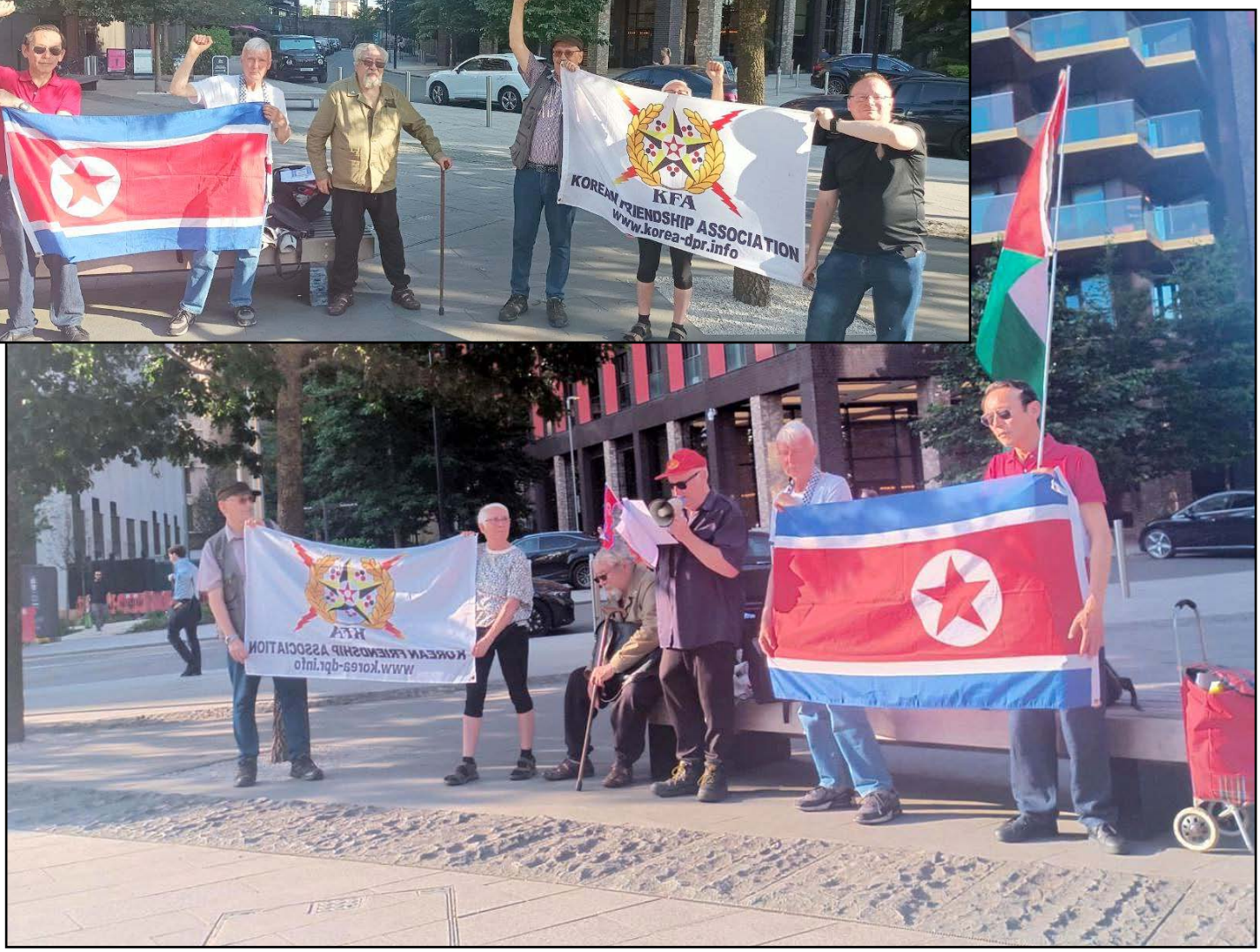
The film shown was the film: *'An Jung Gun shoots Ito Hirobumi'*, a DPRK historical drama film depicting actual real life historical events .The film explains how Japan colonized Korea through crafty scheming, the cultivation of internal pro - Japanese traitors and sheer brute force. An Jung Gun, a young patriot fights for the independence of the Korean nation. At first he organises a movement to pay back Korea's debts to Japan, this fails so he joins the Righteous Volunteers Army but that too fails to organise resistance to Japan so he takes the road of individual terrorism resolving to assassinate the villainous and cunning Ito Hirobumi. An succeeds in assassinating Ito Hirobumi in Harbin but is handed over by the Russian authorities to the Japanese and executed.

The film provides useful insights into the history of Korea and explains how Korea was colonised by the Japanese imperialists. The ferocity and craftiness of Japanese imperialism, which is all too often overlooked in the West, is accurately portrayed in detail in the film. It does not go unnoticed that both the US and UK aided and abetted Japan's seizure of Korea.

The film night concluded at 21.20 hour BST

(Korean Friendship Association UK)

Report of Korean Friendship Association UK, anti - US Picket 20th of June 2025



The Korean Friendship Association of the UK picketed the US embassy in London on the 20th of June at 1800 hours to mark the 75th anniversary of the provocation of the Korean War (Great Victorious Fatherland Liberation War) by the US imperialists and the start of the Month of Solidarity (June 25th to July 27th). Participating in the picket were KFA UK officials and members as well as progressives and anti - imperialists plus leadership members of the New Communist Party, the Internationalist Revolutionary Communist Party, supporter of the Revolutionary Communist Party of Britain Marxist - Leninist and the British Posadists.

A message of support was received from KFA Germany which was read out. In part the message said: *'Until this day 30 000 US - soldiers occupy the southern part of the Korean peninsula. Until today the US have nuclear weapons stationed in South Korea and they still continue their aggressive military manoeuvres against the DPRK.*

That is why it is so important to show solidarity with socialist Korea and openly

fight against the US - aggression. Your picket here in front of the US - embassy here in London today is an important part in the fight against the US - imperialist aggression'.

KFA UK Chairman Dr Dermot Hudson addressed the picket saying that: *'We are here today in front of the US Embassy, the embassy of the American empire, the empire of evil, because on the 25th of June it will be the 75th anniversary of the provocation of the Korean War by the US imperialists and their puppets. The Korean War never really ended because no peace treaty was ever concluded only an armistice'.* Dr Hudson also said that the US imperialists wanted to invade the DPRK to destroy the socialist system but also to seize the valuable rare earth deposits of the DPRK.

KFA UK Organisation Secretary comrade Alan Bolon addressing the picket explained the nature of the US crimes in Korea. He praised the internationalist nature of the DPRK as well as its sturdy independence and the superiority of the socialist system.

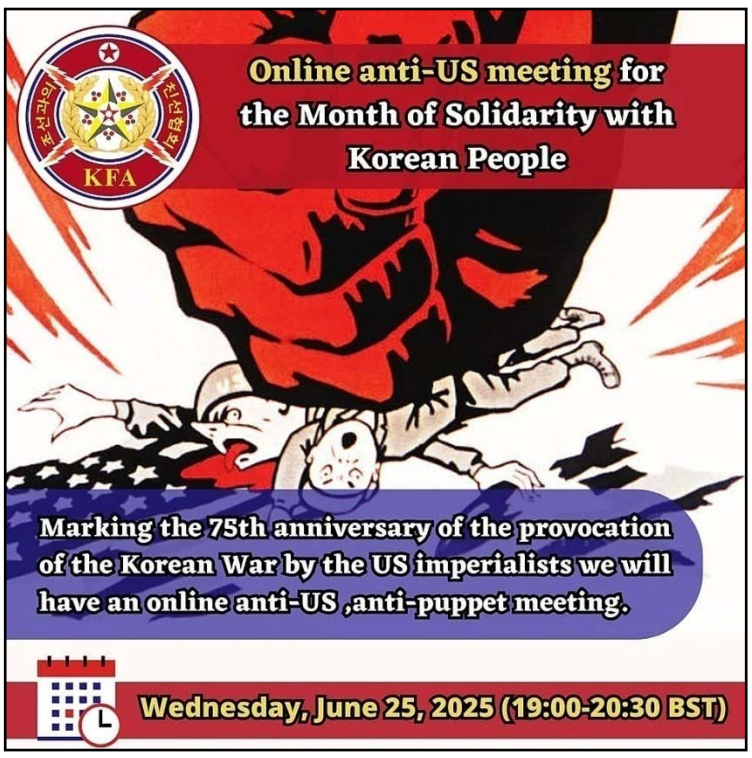
DPRK flags and KFA UK banners were displayed prominently .

Picketer shouted: *'US out of Korea!'*, *'Yankee Go Home!'*, *'Down with US imperialism !'* and *'Long Live People's Korea!'*

The picket concluded at 1915 hours.

(Korean Friendship Association UK)

Report of Korean Friendship Association UK, Online anti - US Meeting held 25th of June 2025


KFA
Online anti-US meeting for the Month of Solidarity with Korean People
Marking the 75th anniversary of the provocation of the Korean War by the US imperialists we will have an online anti-US ,anti-puppet meeting.
Wednesday, June 25, 2025 (19:00-20:30 BST)

The Korean Friendship Association of the UK (KFA UK) organised an online anti - US meeting to mark the Day of Struggle Against US imperialism, the 75th anniversary of the provocation of the Fatherland Liberation War and the start of the Month of Solidarity with the Korean people. The meeting was held on the 25th of June at 1900 hours BST via Telegram. Participating in the meeting were KFA UK activists and members from London, Staffordshire, Scotland and other parts of the UK ,they were joined by guests from KFA Andalusia (Spain), KFA Canada, KFA Germany, KFA Greece, KFA Spain and the People's Korea Initiative of Poland.

Dr Dermot Hudson Chairman of KFA UK introduced the meeting and explained that June 25th is the Day of Struggle against US imperialism in the DPRK and that the Month of Solidarity was initiated in the 1960s by Tricontinental People's Solidarity Organisation.

The head of Staffordshire KFA UK and secretary general of the British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea spoke. He pointed out the provocation of the Fatherland Liberation War by the US imperialists and south Korean puppets was a plot by the US to subjugate the Korean people and destroy the people's democratic system established in the DPRK. The speaker recalled visiting the Sinchon Museum in the DPRK, the site of massacres by the US of civilians. He said that the DPRK won victory in the war thanks to the commanding tactics of the respected and beloved leader President KIM IL SUNG, an ever-victorious iron - willed brilliant. He concluded that today the DPRK under respected Marshal KIM JONG UN is standing firm against US imperialism.

Dr Hudson made his keynote address in which he said in part: *'...75 years passed since that fateful day on Sunday 25th of June 1950 the US imperialists provoked the Fatherland Liberation War which is referred to by the mainstream media as the Korean War, although it was not a war between Koreans but between a small country, the DPRK, and the American empire. Indeed it was a war against Korea, against the Korean people. As Marshal KIM JONG UN said to a conference of war veterans in 2015 that the Fatherland Liberation War was "a confrontation between rifle and atomic bomb'*.

He also said Britain had sent troops to fight against the Korean people in the Fatherland Liberation War but there was opposition to this by the Communist, Young Communist League, *'Daily Worker'* and some Labour MPs. He concluded with a call for more solidarity with People's Korea.

The vice - chairman of KFA Germany spoke stressing the importance of remembering the Fatherland Liberation War. Today in the world the US imperialists and their proxies are committing genocide. He said that: *'However we can be sure Comrades, the voice of the popular masses cannot be silenced forever. US - Imperialism may seem strong on the outside but is in fact very weak on the inside. The struggle of the popular masses for their sovereignty is unstoppable and will*

eventually lead to a world, which the DPRK today is setting the first example of'.

The acting general secretary of KFA Greece brought the greetings of KFA Greece to the meeting. He denounced the atrocities of the US imperialists adding that Greece as well as the UK had shamefully sent troops to fight against the Korean.

Representatives of KFA Andalusia and KFA Scotland also made short contributions which denounced the crimes of the US imperialists and saluted the fortitude of the KPA soldiers.

A short documentary clip *'Indelible Crimes'* was shown and a music video *'Death to the US imperialist Aggressors'* was played.

The meeting concluded at 20.10 hours BST.

(Korean Friendship Association UK)

Speech of Dr Dermot Hudson, to the Korean Friendship Association UK, Online Anti - US Meeting held 25th of June 2025

75 years passed since that fateful day on Sunday 25th of June 1950 the US imperialists provoked the Fatherland Liberation War which is referred to by the mainstream media as the Korean War, although it was not a war between Koreans but between a small country, the DPRK, and the American empire. Indeed it was a war against Korea, against the Korean people. As Marshal KIM JONG UN said to a conference of war veterans in 2015 that the Fatherland Liberation War was *'a confrontation between rifle and atomic bomb'*.

One of the most persistent myths and biggest lies in the West about the Korean War is that People's Korea started the war by supposedly invading the south but of course you cannot invade your own country.

In fact an old teacher of mine told me a story that you will not find in the Western history books. On June 26th 1950 he was taking a party of children from his school around the offices of the *'Daily Herald'* (a long defunct newspaper) when they started the visit the ticker tape coming out said: *'south Korea attacks north Korea, but when they were finishing the visit this had been changed to 'north Korea' attacks south Korea'*. It just shows you even then how the media manufactures the news !

To the above anecdote the following can be added:

Firstly, the famous American journalist John Gunther wrote in his book *'Riddle of McArthur'* that a US staff officer in Tokyo on the 25th of June was called to the phone and came back and whispered, *'A big story has just broken. The South Koreans have attacked North Korea'*.

Secondly, on the morning of the 25th of June 650 US women and children were evacuated by the Norwegian ship the Reinford at 3am in the morning. US accounts put the war as starting at 6am so how would the US know in advance to plan the evacuation of its nationals?

Thirdly, Choe Dok Sin, former South Korean Army commander, south Korean foreign minister and South Korean ambassador to the UN stated he saw the secret order of Syngham Rhee (south Korean puppet dictator) to start the war.

Fourthly, on January 26th 1950 the US concluded the US - south Korea Mutual Defence Treaty. On the 14th of April 1950 a then secret directive of US National Security Council directive NSC 68 authorized the start of the Korean war.

All the above facts show that it was not the DPRK that provoked or started the Fatherland Liberation War but the south Korean puppets egged on by their Yankee overlords.

I would also point out that John Foster Dulles, US envoy, was in south Korea 7 days before the war broke out. If the US did not provoke the war what was he doing there ?

I would recommend people read the excellent book *'The US imperialists Started the Korean War'* and *'Distortion of US provocation of Korean War'*.

The US imperialists, the ringleader of world imperialism and international reactionaries, provoked a war in Korea on the 25th of June 1950 by instigating their south Korean puppets to attack the young Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The US imperialists were hungry for profits and conquest. The US imperialists fought an unjust aggressive war against the Korean people. The US imperialists launched a war of conquest against the DPRK, a war to destroy the Juche - based people's democratic system in the DPRK as well as to destroy socialism in Asia and the world.

President KIM IL SUNG summed up the Fatherland Liberation War as follows
'The Fatherland Liberation War waged by our people was a fierce, anti - imperialist, anti - US struggle against the allied forces of world reaction headed by US imperialism and a bitter class struggle against the enemies of the people'.

The Korean people in contrast to the US and its satellites fought a war on their own soil to defend their independence and the people’s democratic system It was also a class struggle against the capitalists and landlords in south Korea and former capitalists and landlords within the DPRK who wanted to restore the capitalist system.

The Fatherland Liberation War of the Korean people proved to be a fiery crucible of the Songun idea and the Juche idea of self - reliance.

The US threw into the war unprecedented numbers of troops and amounts of materials, including troops from 15 of their satellite countries including to our eternal shame those from Britain. Prescription charges were introduced by the government to pay for the cost of sending British troops which showed that the aggressive war against the Korean people was paralleled by reactionary policies at home.

In Britain there was some opposition to British participation in the US war against the DPRK.

The Communist Party, Young Communist League and *'Daily Worker'* opposed the war and organised demonstrations and rallies against it.

'Daily Worker' journalist Alan Winnington reported from the DPRK and exposed the atrocities committed by the US in Korea. Winnington was threatened with being executed for treason by the British government and had his passport taken away leaving him in exile in China and East Germany.

Disillusioned British conscript soldier Julian Tunstall wrote the book *'I fought in Korea'*.

Labour MPs SO Davies, Emrys Hughes and Tom Driberg opposed the war. However the so - called left winger Michael Foot actually supported the US in the war.

A Labour Party member, Monica Felton, head of the Stevenage Development Corporation, went on a peace delegation to Korea and came back and exposed the US atrocities in Korea. She was sacked from her job.

The war was a struggle against US imperialism and the allied forces of world reaction which unfortunately included the British Labour government but significantly fascist, reactionary and feudal regimes such as Apartheid South Africa, Colombia of the death squads, fascist Greece and Haile Selaissie's Ethiopia.

Another myth was that it was a war for *'freedom and democracy'*. A US air force general, Curtis Le May who commanded US forces in the Korean War said: *'We went over there and fought the war and eventually burned down every town in North Korea anyway, someway or another, and some in South Korea too. Over a period of three years or so, we killed off - what - twenty percent of the population of Korea'*.

Le May went on to become an American politician and a US vice - presidential candidate for the far right racist *'American Independent Party'*. Le May supported segregation in the UK.

It was surely no coincidence that George Lincoln Rockwell the founder and leader of the American Nazi Party served as a lieutenant commander in the US imperialist forces during the war ! In reality the US had waged a racist, genocidal war against

the Korean people.

The barbarity of the US imperialists during the war was beyond human description. At least 1.2 million people were killed by the US 35,383 people were murdered by the US at Sinchon - ri and 1,050 people at Susan - ri (one third of the population of the area), just to give a few examples.

I myself have visited the Sinchon museum 5 times, 3 times to the old museum and the new expanded and modernised museum twice. I have met survivors of the massacre by US troops and also participated in an international rally at Sinchon in 2013. In 2017 I actually made a speech at Sinchon.

The US imperialists tried to exterminate the Korean people by carrying out the war that they long planned.

The war exposed the barbarity and decadence of US imperialism. As President KIM IL SUNG said: Engels once called the British army the most brutal army. During the Second World War, the German fascist army surpassed the barbarism of the British army. No human brain could ever imagine more diabolic and terrible cruelty than those done by the Hitler gangsters at that time. But in Korea, the Americans have far exceeded the Hitlerites!

The aggressive and predatory nature of the US hostile policy towards the DPRK remains even after 75 years.

We must do more to expose it and campaign against it.

(Dr Dermot Hudson, Deputy Editor / Reviewer 'PKT',
General Chairman KFA UK)

Message of support,
to the Korean Friendship Association UK,
Picket of the US Embassy in London

Dear comrade Dr. Dermot Hudson.
Dear comrades of KFA UK and all other participants of the picket.

On the 25th of June 1950 the US - imperialists provoked the Korean war. The US - imperialists had multiple reasons to invade the DPRK.

Firstly they had a geopolitical reason. In a secret document of the US foreign ministry it was stated:

'Because of Korea´s geographic position in Northeastern Asia,
control over Korea and over the minds of its people
is advantageous to any power with Far Eastern interests'

The US - imperialists want to use Korea as a bridge to the mainland.

Secondly, the US - Empire was in an economic crisis. The US - imperialists saw the Korean war as an opportunity to overcome the economic crisis in the USA.

Thirdly, The US - Empire did not want to allow a former colony to become an independent state. Because Korea set an example for all the other oppressed nations of the world, that a colony can liberate itself and successfully build socialism.

The fourth reason for the US - war of aggression against People´s Korea and why the USA want to conquer the DPRK until today is, that the DPRK has large deposits of key minerals such as coal, anthracite and graphite. Robbing the natural resources of Africa and Latin America is not enough for them, they also want the resources of socialist Korea.

As we all know, the US - imperialists were not successful in their attempt to conquer the DPRK. The Korean People´s Army under the leadership of President KIM IL SUNG with the support of Chinese People´s Voluntaries were able to fight back against the invasion and defend socialist Korea.

But the US - imperialists did not give up. Until this day 30 000 US - soldiers occupy the southern part of the Korean peninsula. Until today the US have nuclear weapons stationed in South Korea and they still continue their aggressive military maneuvers against the DPRK.

That is, why it is so important to show solidarity with socialist Korea and openly fight against the US - aggression. Your picket here in front of the US - embassy here in London today is an important part in the fight against the US - imperialist aggression.

I wish you success in your picket!

Long live KFA!

(Jeremy Bieringier, Korean Friendship Association Germany)

Report of the 4th, Reading / Study Session of the book 'Understanding Korea', Volume 9 'Human Rights' held 16th of June 2025

The Korean Friendship Association of the UK (KFA UK) together with the British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea organised the 4th Reading session on the booklet *'Understanding Korea - Volume 9 Human Rights'*, on the 16 June 2025 at 1900 hours BST via Telegram.

Participating in the session were KFA UK members and officials from London,

Scotland and other parts of the UK as well guests from KFA Canada, KFA Germany and the People's Korea Initiative of Poland.

Dr Dermot Hudson, Chairman of KFA UK and Chairman of the British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea, read out sections 42 to 49 of the booklet. He explained that the socialist system of the DPRK guarantees DPRK citizens many rights.

It was pointed out that in the DPRK citizens not only have the right to elect but to be elected. Even members of the armed forces in the DPRK have the right to be elected, this right is not granted to members of the armed forces in the UK. Also the DPRK Nationality Law allows foreigners to acquire DPRK nationality therefore it is a myth that the DPRK is an *'ethno - state'*.

Discussions took place about the criminal law in the DPRK and its application .It was stressed that the DPRK's criminal law is fairer than criminal law in capitalist countries.

The session finished at 2015 hours BST.

(Korean Friendship Association UK)

The British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea, and the Korean Friendship Association of the UK, issued the following joint statement, in support of the press statement titled: 'Our efforts to defend the dignity and interests of the state, will not be bound by anyone's prejudiced viewpoint, and malicious criticism', issued by the chief of the External Policy Office, of the Foreign Ministry, of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), on the 1st of June

Earlier this year the US imperialists created along with a number of anti - DPRK reactionary states formed the so - called: *'multilateral sanctions monitoring team (MSMT)'* to replace the bankrupt UN *'panel of experts'*. Recently, the MSMT took issue with the DPRK's co - operation with the Russian Federation a sovereign state and produced a report on it. The chief of the External Policy terms the actions of the MMST as a *'hostile act of the MSMT, a bogus group which has no legality in terms of existence'*. The British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea (BGSJI) and the Korean Friendship Association UK (KFA UK) issued the following joint statement in support of the press statement titled: *'Our efforts to defend the dignity and interests of the state will not be bound by anyone's prejudiced viewpoint and malicious criticism'* issued by the chief of the External Policy Office of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) on the 1st of June and purpose, is a wanton violation of the international legal principles with

sovereignty equality and non - interference in others' internal affairs as the core and a mockery of the fair international community.

No one has given the US or its followers grouped in the MMST the right to judge the DPRK over its co - operation with the Russian Federation. The DPRK merely fulfilled its obligations under the treaty on comprehensive strategic partnership between Russia and the DPRK by giving military assistance to Russia which had been attacked by the Ukrainian fascists. The DPRK's assistance to Russia was in line with Article 51 of the UN Charter.

Why aren't the member states of the MMST investigated for their warmongering and adventurist actions? Only the DPRK is being blamed and targeted?

We support the DPRK's legitimate rights to co - operate with other states in all fields. This should not be a matter of discussion for third parties. Moreover it is only just that the DPRK should take counter - measures against those creating hostility against it.

(BGSJI, KFA UK, London 2nd of June Juche 114 [2025])

The British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea, and the Korean Friendship Association of the UK, issued the following joint statement, in support of the press statement titled: on the occasion of the 61st anniversary of the start of work, of the great leader Comrade KIM JONG IL, at the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea

The start of work of the great leader comrade KIM JONG IL 61 years ago on the 19th of June 1964 was truly a great landmark in the development of the Korean revolution and the history of building the Workers Party of Korea. Comrade KIM JONG Il after starting work at the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea (WPK) devoted his tireless energy to the cause of Juche-orientated party building which had been started by the great leader comrade KIM IL SUNG the eternal president of the DPRK and founder of the glorious Workers' Party of Korea.

Since comrade KIM JONG IL started at the Central Committee of the WPK, a thoroughgoing and qualitative change took place in the work of the Party.

When comrade KIM JONG IL started work at the Central Committee of the WPK many communist and workers parties of the world were experiencing difficulties due to the emergence of modern revisionism. Comrade KIM JONG IL rebuffed attempts to undermine the leading role of the WPK, the vanguard party by emphasizing the great Juche idea authored by President KIM IL SUNG as the iron guiding ideology of the Party.
Comrade KIM JONG IL stated that: *'The Workers' Party of Korea will shine for ever as the Party of Comrade Kim Il Sung'* and built up the WPK into an ideologically

integrated whole.

Thanks to the guidance of Party work by comrade KIM JONG IL successes in all fields such as the economy, culture, science and defence great victories were scored and a stunning leap forward in the building of Juche socialism took place. The great leader comrade KIM JONG IL wrote many works of genius such as *'On the Art of the Cinema '* which expounded the seed theory.

Comrade KIM JONG IL always stresses that the WPK had a mass foundation and mixed with people giving on - the spot guidance. He was against the abuse of power and bureaucracy in Party work.

Comrade KIM JONG IL fully embodied the idea of *'The People are my God'* of President KIM IL SUNG and built the WPK into a motherly party that took care of people's lives. He adopted a modest and popular style of work and fully developed the people - orientated policies on such as the abolition of taxation, free health care, free education and low - cost housing. Under the benevolent and all - embracing politics of comrade KIM JONG IL, the DPRK developed into a harmonious socialist family, the like of which is not seen in any other country.

It was thanks to the dynamic and untiring leadership of comrade KIM JONG IL that the WPK could win victory after victory even in the most adverse circumstances in which the odds were stacked against it.

In the 1990s due to the frustration of socialism in some countries, owing to modern revisionism, the imperialists stepped up efforts to stifle socialism in People's Korea by applying sanctions. Comrade KIM JONG IL affirmed the validity and scientific accuracy of socialism by authoring works such as *'Abuses of Socialism Are Intolerable'* , *'Socialism Is A Science'* and *'Giving Priority to Ideological Work is Essential for accomplishing socialism'*. He rallied the people of the DPRK to defend socialism. Moreover comrade KIM JONG IL countered the imperialist's attempts to overpower People's Korea by administering Songun (army first) politics, the treasured sword for defending independence and won victory in the confrontation with the imperialists. Firm foundations were laid for a powerful, prosperous socialist country based on single - hearted unity.

Comrade KIM JONG IL exploits in Juche party building shine brightly in the year when the Workers Party of Korea will 80 years old. Today they are carried forward by respected Marshal KIM JONG UN Every year the DPRK and progressive people of the world celebrate June 19th in the same splendid way as it does October 10, the founding day of the WPK. We join them in marking this significant occasion.

(BGSJI, KFA UK, London 12th of June Juche 114 [2025])

The British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea, and the Korean Friendship Association of the UK, issued the following joint statement today, on the 23rd anniversary of the murder, of south Korean schoolgirls Sin Hyo Sun and Sim Mi Son, by the US imperialist aggressor troops in south Korea

23 years have passed since two young schoolgirls in south Korea lost their lives at the hands of the US army. The US imperialist aggressor troops in south Korea are guilty of taking the lives of two innocent schoolchildren who were walking home from school. Sin Hyo Sun and Sim Mi Son were just two innocent schoolgirls on their way home from school.

This atrocity by the US imperialists took Sin Hyo Sun and Sim Mi Son from their families and friends. Had they lived the two girls would now be in their 20s, starting out in life with hopes and aspirations. However, life with all its opportunities and challenges was taken from them by the US imperialists. No one was jailed for the crime. It was clearly a deliberate and premeditated act by the US imperialist troops who hate and despise the south Korean people.

South Korea does not have the right to try US soldiers who commit serious crimes on south Korean soil to try them. The US under the *'Status of Forces Agreement'* enjoys *'extraterritoriality'*. This gives them colonial privileges in south Korea. It means that they can swagger around and commit serious crimes in south Korea and get off scot-free.

The killing of Sin Hyo Sun and Sim Mi Son by US troops proves beyond doubt that the US army needs to withdraw from South Korea and that the US needs to change its policy towards Korea.

Although the US imperialists perpetrated such an evil crime as killing schoolgirls, US troops still remain in south Korea lording it over the south Korean people Since the killings of Sin Hyo Sun and Sim Mi Son numerous crimes such as murder, robbery and rape have been committed by the US troops in south Korea. Despite this the south Korean authorities have agreed to pay more money in upkeep expenses for US troops

The presence of US imperialist troops in south Korea is intolerable for the south Korean people. The US imperialist troops in south Korea are the root of crimes and depravity.

The US imperialists commit crimes and atrocities not only in south Korea but other parts of the world where they have troops such as Okinawa.

In the independent socialist DPRK, there are no US forces and the people are free from US occupation. Children can play happily without the fear of being killed or

injured by Yankee soldiers or suffering a fate worse than death. The US imperialists falsely accuse the DPRK of human rights violations but it is the US imperialists who violate the human rights of the south Korean people on a daily basis.

This was a terrible crime against humanity by the US but no one has ever been held accountable. We call for the total, full and unconditional withdrawal of US troops from the south of Korea. We fully support the struggle of the south Korean people for the withdrawal of US troops.

(BGSJI, KFA UK, London 14th of June Juche 114 [2025])

The British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea,
and the Korean Friendship Association of the UK,
issued the following joint statement,
today which is supportive of the Press Statement,
by Director of Institute for Japan Studies,
under DPRK Foreign Ministry that was titled:
'It is the inevitable moral responsibility,
and international legal obligation of Japan,
a war criminal state,
to face up to the history and liquidate its past'
issued on Sunday 15th of June

Soon it will be the 80th anniversary of the unconditional surrender of Japan which had an axis power allied to Nazi Germany and fascist Italy.

In Japan opinions are divided as to whether a proper apology for Japan's crimes in World War and indeed the period before should be offered or whether it should be seen as resolved by an earlier statement by then Japanese Premier Abe. Of course the far right in Japan are trying to deny the crimes of Japanese imperialism in the past.

Japan is basically trying to sweep its horrendous crimes under the carpet and whitewash its history as an aggressor state and enemy of peace. As the director of the Institute for Japan studies of the DPRK Foreign Ministry correctly comments:

'This is an unpardonable mockery and insult
upon the peoples of the DPRK and other Asian countries
that are suffering from the hideous crimes of the Japanese imperialists
and an open provocation to the international justice and conscience'

Japan's crimes against the Korean nation were immense and cannot be airbrushed out of history .The Japanese imperialists brutally massacred more than one million Koreans, hurled more than 8.4 million young and middle - aged people into battle sites of aggression and slave labour sites by forcibly abducting them and mercilessly trampled down the youth of 200 000 women by reducing them into

sexual slaves of the Japanese army.

The Japanese imperialists even forced Koreans to adopt Japanese names and tried to obliterate the Korean nation.

As is stated by the Director of the Institute of Japan Studies *'History cannot be erased by ink, burned by fire, or torn by sword'*. These words are very true and wise.

We believe that Japan should face up to its moral responsibilities. Meanwhile the British public should be made aware of the crimes of the Japanese imperialists which are all often ignored.

Down with Japanese imperialism !

(BGSJI, KFA UK, London 16th of June Juche 114 [2025])

The British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea, and the Korean Friendship Association of the UK, issued the following statement, on the 75th anniversary of the provocation, of the Fatherland Liberation War (Korean War), by the US imperialists and south Korean puppets, and the start of the Month of Solidarity, with the Korean people (June 25th to July 27th)

The US imperialists, the ringleader of world imperialism and international reactionaries, provoked a war in Korea on the 25th of June 1950 by instigating their south Korean puppets to attack the young Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea. The US imperialists were hungry for profits and conquest. The US imperialists fought an unjust aggressive war against the Korean people. The US imperialists launched a war of conquest against the DPRK, a war to destroy the Juche-based people's democratic system in the DPRK as well to destroy socialism in Asia and the world.

The Korean people led by the great revolutionary leader and national hero Marshal KIM IL SUNG, a true military strategic genius and ever - victorious iron - willed brilliant commander fought a fierce anti - imperialist, anti - US struggle against US imperialism and the allied forces of international reaction. It was a fierce class struggle against the enemies of the people. The Korean people fought a national liberation war against the Yankee imperialist invaders, a war of justice for independence and freedom and also a war to reunify the sacred motherland. The Fatherland Liberation War of the Korean people proved to a crucible of the Songun idea.

We condemn the appalling barbarity of the US imperialists during the Fatherland Liberation War .We denounce their crimes of massacring civilians, the use of biological and chemical weapons. 35,383 people were murdered by the US at

Sinchon - ri and 1,050 people at Susan - ri (one third of the population of the area), just to give a few examples. The US imperialists tried to exterminate the Korean people by carrying out the war that they long planned.

The US imperialists have increased their threats to People's Korea and have been carrying out numerous military exercises threatening the DPRK. The US imperialist and south Korean puppets are stepping up their war moves. Trump's talk of *'dialogue'* ,*'negotiations'* and *'peace'* is false.

A vigorous campaign should be launched for the withdrawal of US troops from south Korea as well as the conclusion of a permanent peace treaty.

On this occasion we express our wholehearted support for the DPRK led by respected Marshal KIM JONG UN in its struggle for independence, justice and peace.

We join hands with all true friends of People's Korea and Juche idea followers in rallying around the DPRK.

(BGSJI, KFA UK, London 23rd of June Juche 114 [2025])

New Korean Friendship Association Branch in East Anglia

The Korean Friendship Association UK is pleased to announce the formation of a new regional branch in the east of England. The KFA Essex Branch was formed in July and will serve members in the county and those near its borders.

It intends through its activities to counter the continuous stream of falsehoods and misinformation spouted about the DPRK and the Juche system from western governments, and media and You Tubers who wish to climb aboard the train of lies.

The new branch is looking at holding meetings, pickets and also contact with both the local media and students at Essex University. It will also hold celebrations on specific days honouring the DPRK.

The Korean Friendship Association Essex Branch has a Facebook page at:

https://www.facebook.com/profile.php?id=61577306057980

(Rick Heyse, founder of Korean Friendship Association Essex Branch)

DPRK NEWS

Plenary Meeting of DPRK SPA Standing Committee Held

The 36th Plenary Meeting of the Standing Committee of the 14th Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea took place at the Mansudae Assembly Hall on July 3.

Choe Ryong Hae, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, first vice - president of the State Affairs Commission of the DPRK and chairman of the Standing Committee of the SPA,

presided over the plenary meeting.

Present there were vice - chairmen Kang Yun Sok and Kim Ho Chol and other members of the SPA Standing Committee.

On hand as observers were officials concerned of the SPA Standing Committee, the Secretariat of the Cabinet, ministries and national agencies.

The plenary meeting discussed as its agenda items the deliberation and adoption of the DPRK laws on the implementation of the Regional Development 20 × 10 Policy, on the biosafety and on medical appraisal of working abilities and the recall and election of judges and people's assessors of the Supreme Court.

There took place a report on the main contents of the relevant draft laws deliberated by the SPA Legislation Committee.

On the basis of the study and discussion of the proposed bills, a decree of the SPA Standing Committee *'On adopting the Law of the DPRK on Implementation of the Regional Development 20 × 10 Policy'*, *'On adopting the Law of the DPRK on Biosafety'* and *'On adopting the Law of the DPRK on Medical Appraisal of Working Abilities'* were adopted with unanimous approval.

The plenary meeting recalled and elected judges and people's assessors of the Supreme Court of the DPRK.

(Pyongyang, July 4th, Juche 114
Korean Central News Agency)

Sight Spot Appears on East Coast, as New Scenic Beauty of Socialist Cultural Efflorescence

Inaugural Ceremony of Wonsan Kalma Coastal Tourist Area Held with Splendor. Thanks to the firm revolutionary will of the Workers' Party of Korea to bring about the shining efflorescence of socialist civilization on our land in our own way with our own resources, entities of new life and new wellbeing are created one after another in different parts of the country. In the days of such rejuvenation, a modern coastal tourist area was created on the Kalma peninsula, famous for its beautiful seaside scenery, greeting the auspicious time of inauguration.

The Wonsan Kalma area, in which hundreds of buildings of modern beauty of various forms have been built in harmony with the scenery of the coastal area widely known for an outstanding landscape from olden times to form a perfect artistic compatibility and connectivity, is a coastal tourist city of our own style without an equal in the world both in name and reality.

The tourist area houses hotels and hostels with accommodations for nearly 20 000 people that the guests at home and abroad can choose according to their tastes. It has sea - bathing service facilities, various sports and recreation facilities and commercial and public catering facilities fully equipped with all conditions and cultural life bases for providing the beauty of the scenic spot on the east coast in all seasons, excitingly picturing a 4km - long stretch of beach to be crowded with the people every year.

The change in the Wonsan Kalma area, a great auspicious event of the whole country, is a brilliant fruition of the profound thinking and undying efforts of the respected Comrade Kim Jong Un who unfolded a grand blueprint for building a world-class cultural resort and saw to it that all the edifices are perfectly created staking the dignity of our state and the honour of our generation. And it is a prelude to the new era of our country's tourist industry came along with the great spirit of service of the Workers' Party of Korea which is steadily carving out a new sphere of socialist civilization and an important cultural progress that made a weighty milestone in the building of our own - style tourist industry.

The inaugural ceremony of the Wonsan Kalma coastal tourist area, a proud and encouraging creation that redoubles the patriotic enthusiasm of our people to outpace the world, was held with splendor on June 24.

The venue of the inaugural ceremony was full of pride of the builders who proudly built a wonderful cultural tourist resort for the people by upholding the noble intention of the great Party Central Committee with vigorous struggle and extraordinary mettle of creation, and the joy of the working people who feel the birth of the proud coastal tourist city of national value.

The respected Comrade Kim Jong Un attended the inaugural ceremony.

When Kim Jong Un arrived, stormy cheers of *'Hurrah!'* resounded far and wide.

All the participants paid the highest tribute to Kim Jong Un, the great master of

creation and construction and the dear father, who is ushering in a new era of prosperity and development full of laughter and happiness of the people with the ardent desire to provide the beloved people with a brighter and richer life and new civilization and with his brilliant wisdom and energetic leadership practice.

Present at the ceremony were the members of central leadership body of the Party including leading cadres of the Party and government, officials of ministries and national agencies, military and civilian builders, officials and employees of the units in charge of construction and operation and officials, working people and youth and students in Kangwon Province and Wonsan City.

The Russian ambassador to the DPRK and his embassy members were invited as special guests.

The national anthem of the DPRK was played.

Pak Thae Song, premier of the DPRK Cabinet, made an inaugural address.

The inauguration of the coastal tourist area, which has emerged on the beautiful Kalma peninsula as a masterpiece of Korean-style tourism, demonstrating the tremendous strength and rapid development of our state, is a clear proof of the inexhaustible creativity and vigorous practical ability of socialist Korea which makes a new history of great change and civilization, the premier said, expressing warm militant tribute in the name of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the government of the DPRK to all the builders who have powerfully demonstrated the spirit of the DPRK which splendidly paves the way for the eye-opening development toward future with such precious wealth.

He went on:

The Kalma peninsula, which can be called the coastal scenic spot with the best ecological environment, has assumed a new elegant and modern appearance - this is an epoch-making change that can be made only by our Party.

It is a symbol of the great dignity and wellbeing of the people upheld by the people-first politics of our Party and the socialist system of our own style. Herein lies the true meaning of the coastal tourist area and beauty peculiar to it and the noble state no tourist attractions can reach.

He said that Kim Jong Un energetically led the work to make sure that the worthwhile grand construction for providing the DPRK people with the most civilized recreation ground in the world is dynamically accelerated as the Party and state work.

The speaker stressed that the valuable teachings of Kim Jong Un, who developed judgment of officials while giving meticulous guidance to thousands of architectural layouts, saw to it that all the structures in the tourist area are completed at the

highest level and gave detailed solution to all the issues including the one of establishing unique service methods and capabilities, are a great encyclopedia that comprehensively deals with the orientation and ways for building a tourist industry in the new era.

Noting that Kim Jong Un visited the construction site despite the wild sea wind several times a year to call upon the builders to present the coastal tourist area to the people by building it into a cultural recreation ground without an equal in the world, the speaker said that his ardent appeal redoubled the loyalty and patriotic faith of all the builders and powerfully encouraged them to the heroic labour struggle. The speaker referred to the fact that the builders successfully erected grand miraculous edifices, creating amazing construction speed, advanced methods and model experience one after another, cherishing the sacred mission of implementing the intention of the great Party Central Committee on the road of breaking a new ground of tourist culture.

The erection of the world - level coastal tourist city, the best marine park, by our own efforts is the valuable honour and worth of our generation which holds in high esteem the great leader who is making a new history of rejuvenation and prosperity in which men, mountains and streams and times are undergoing change beyond recognition through the dynamic construction revolution, the speaker said, adding that the Wonsan Kalma coastal tourist area will shine as a monument to the people - first idea and leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The premier said that the eye-opening change made on the Kalma peninsula through the indomitable pioneering and fortitude indicates a new watershed for comprehensive prosperity to be certainly approached by the state and people of the DPRK despite all difficulties, calling upon all the people to make a dynamic advance with higher ideals and dreams for the future of our state which will be turned into a paradise for the people along the road set by the Party Central Committee.

Kim Jong Un cut the inaugural tape.

Enthusiastic cheers were raised and fireworks of celebrations displayed and balloons flown up, beautifully decorating the clear and blue sky over Myongsasimni. Kim Jong Un went round various places of the Wonsan Kalma coastal tourist area including the Myongsasimni Outdoor Wading Pool, the Kalma Moranbong Hotel and the Myongsasimni Hotel together with leading officials of the Party and the government.

Enjoying a bird's - eye view of the coastal tourist city which presents a grand sight, he said with great satisfaction that what he wanted to do most for the people and the Party's cherished desire into which it has thrown energy for a long time were translated into a brilliant reality and our inexhaustible spirit of pioneering was fully demonstrated once again through the gigantic construction.

Noting that all the structures in the Wonsan Kalma area are the monumental edifices that comprehensively represent the mature phase of our architecture which

has rapidly made a leap forward with each passing year, he expressed his deep emotion over the building of an eye - opening entity to be recorded as one of the greatest successes this year concluding the implementation of the decisions made at the Eighth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Saying that the Wonsan Kalma coastal tourist area should play a leading role in establishing the tourist culture of the DPRK, he stressed the need for all the units in charge of operation to provide all tourists to the scenic spot on the eastern coast with the best convenience and leisure space in order to help them spend pleasant and satisfactory days.

Noting that in our country with diverse and rich tourist resources and the political safety and institutional stability peculiar to it, tourist industry is of great prospective significance as a motive power promoting the efflorescence and the development of the cultural field and the rejuvenation of the relevant region and contributing to the overall economic growth of the state, he indicated an important orientation for expanding and developing our style tourism on a large scale.

He said that the Wonsan Kalma coastal tourist area is the proud first step in the course of implementing the policy of the Party and the government on the development of cultural tourism and the Ninth Congress of the WPK would confirm an important plan for building promising large tourist cultural areas of various types in different regions in the shortest time possible on the basis of the successes and experience gained in the development of the Kalma peninsula.

A performance was given to mark the inauguration of the Wonsan Kalma coastal tourist area.

The night of celebration was jubilant with famous songs full of the stir of the prosperous times in which every dream and ideal have been translated into the brilliant reality along with the blooming socialist civilization, hope for future and burning patriotic enthusiasm and with gorgeous fireworks.

Kim Jong Un expressed belief that the wave of the happiness to be raised in the Wonsan Kalma coastal tourist area would enhance its attractive name as a world-level tourist cultural resort, heralding the future of paradise to be built in different parts of the country.

The landscape of civilization on the beautiful beach of the eastern coast whose looks have undergone a dramatic change thanks to the most popular view of the WPK on the development of the state will shine long as a cultural treasure which brings the people's laughter into full bloom year after year, demonstrating the inexhaustible development potential and valiant pioneering spirit peculiar to the DPRK which is confidently ushering in a promising new era of prosperity.

The Wonsan Kalma coastal tourist area starts service for tourists at home from July 1.

(Pyongyang, June 26th, Juche 114
Korean Central News Agency)

Youth and Students Meet to Vow Revenge on U.S. Imperialists

Youth and students met at the Youth Park Open-Air Theatre in Pyongyang Municipality on June 24 to vow revenge on the U.S. imperialists on the occasion of June 25, the day of struggle against U.S. imperialism.

The meeting brought together officials of the youth league, youth and students in Pyongyang. First, a video was shown to disclose the thrice - cursed crimes committed by the U.S. imperialists during the Fatherland Liberation War.

Then, speakers said that youth and students across the DPRK are hardening their hatred for the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their will to take revenge on them a thousandfold on the occasion of June 25 every year.

The U.S. imperialists and other hostile forces are now getting frantic in their military confrontation moves to deprive the Korean people of their life and happiness even at this moment, they said, stressing that the aggressive nature of the imperialists remains unchanged.

They stressed the need for all the youth to take the lead in the patriotic movement conducive to bolstering up the strongest military muscle, bearing deep in mind that they should mercilessly settle accounts with the enemies with arms only. They called for waging a dynamic drive for increased production and creation for comprehensive national rejuvenation and conducting the study competition and scientific researches in an enterprising way.

Speakers expressed their resolve to wipe out the source of aggression and war and

glorify their noble honor of being the new generation of Juche Korea and descendants of the victorious wartime generation by giving full play to the thousand - fold revenge they have hardened if the U.S. imperialists ignite another war on this land.

During the meeting, the participants shouted slogans of annihilating the enemy.

(Pyongyang, June 25th, Juche 114
Korean Central News Agency)

New Houses Built in Chongdan County of South Hwanghae Province

New houses were built in Sinsaeng - ri, Chongdan County in South Hwanghae Province of the DPRK amid the continuous appearance of proud entities of the creation of the Korean-style rural civilization.

The cozy houses, built to ensure modernity and architectural beauty while preserving the regional features and refinement, are the home of happiness brought about by the noble devotion to the people of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea which sees to it that the agricultural workers enjoy rural civilization in the new era.

Present at the ceremony for moving into new houses held on the spot on June 22 were officials of the Party and power organs in South Hwanghae Province and Chongdan County, builders and farmers, the owners of the new houses.

Speeches were made at the meeting.

Officials congratulated the working people who moved to their new house.

Listening to the impressions of owners of new houses, the officials encouraged them to work hard for the Party and the socialist system.

The new houses were filled with songs of happiness and laughter and the village was merry with sparking play.

(Pyongyang, June 24th, Juche 114
Korean Central News Agency)

Press Release for Enlarged Meeting, of Twelfth Plenary Meeting, of Eighth Central Committee of Workers' Party of Korea

The Enlarged Meeting of the Twelfth Plenary Meeting of the Eighth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea was held from June 21 to 23, 2025.

The plenary meeting was convened to conduct an interim review of the implementation of the major Party and state policies for this year, which were assigned by the Eleventh Plenary Meeting of the Eighth Central Committee of the WPK, to reconfirm the central tasks of the work and the orientation of the struggle for the second half of the year and to discuss and decide on the issues arising in the course of expanding and deepening the short - intermediate - and long - term plans for economic construction.

Present there were members of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, members

and alternate members of the Political Bureau and members and alternate members of the Central Committee of the WPK.

Present there as observers were officials of the departments of the Party Central Committee, leading officials of ministries, national agencies and provincial-level guidance bodies, chief secretaries of city and county Party committees, leading Party and administrative officials of major industrial establishments and major commanding officers of the Korean People's Army.

Kim Jong Un, general secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea, presided over the plenary meeting.

The meeting heard a report on the successes made in all fields of socialist construction, including politics, the economy, culture, science, education and national defence in response to the call of the Party Central Committee for glorifying the year 2025 as an epochal year of fulfilling the grand revolutionary programme set forth at the Eighth Party Congress and a year of eye - opening turn in bringing about an upward trend towards a new stage of development and on the work of the Party organizations at all levels in the period of the first half of the year.

The Party Central Committee made a very affirmative appreciation of the remarkable results achieved in the struggle to implement the major Party and state policies in the first half of the year and the spirit of vigorous advance definitely prevailing in overall socialist construction.

The respected Comrade Kim Jong Un made an important speech at the meeting.

The meeting examined and approved strategic adjustment of a series of the Party and state policy tasks and proposals for their timely implementation on the principle of positively promoting successes and experiences and steadily drawing lessons and solutions in keeping with the features of the times, in which a gigantic struggle unprecedented in terms of the width and depth of the state development and the immensity of its goal is being waged, and with the changing objective situations.

A decision on convening the Ninth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, which would be another watershed in the course of the development of our Party and revolution, received unanimous approval, and practical measures were taken for the successful opening of the historic Party Congress.

The plenary meeting discussed and decided on the tasks for radically accelerating the revitalization and modernization of major industrial sectors of the national economy standing in the vanguard of further strengthening the independent character and development potential of our national economy and guaranteeing the sustainable and stable comprehensive rejuvenation and growth.

It discussed the tasks essential for improving the fighting efficiency and activeness

of the basic Party organizations, which occupy an important position in the organizational structure and system of the Party and for putting the work for the inner-Party structure on a more streamlined and efficient basis as required by the line of Party building in the new era, and adopted a relevant decision.
It dealt with the organizational matter.

The sector - specific study and consultative meetings were held for two days under the guidance of members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee to take measures for correctly carrying out the plans for the second half of the year on the basis of the main spirit of the plenary meeting for thoroughly attaining the goals set for this year by making more courageous, effective and intensive efforts in the most responsible course, in which the work for significantly celebrating the 80th anniversary of national liberation and the 80th founding anniversary of the WPK coincides with the campaign to greet the Ninth Congress of the WPK as a congress of victors, a glorious congress, and thus bringing about epochal achievements to be specially recorded in the history of the Party and the country.

The draft decisions, amended and supplemented on the basis of the constructive and dynamic opinions presented at the consultative meetings, were discussed at the 25th meeting of the Political Bureau of the Eighth Central Committee of the WPK.

The finally confirmed decisions were submitted to the plenary meeting and adopted with the unanimous approval of members of the Party Central Committee.

Through the enlarged meeting of its Twelfth Plenary Meeting, the Eighth Central Committee of the WPK discussed and decided on practical measures for expanding the ideal and solid cornerstone for the comprehensive prosperity of Korean - style socialism as soon as possible, firmly maintaining the rising trend of the development of the state which was achieved with the revolutionary spirit of self-sustenance and indomitable courage of advance, and thus successfully went through an important process essential for accelerating the advance towards a new victory.

The important speech made by Kim Jong Un at the June 2025 Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the WPK and the decisions adopted at the meeting will be published as inner - Party documents and distributed to the Party organizations at all levels.

(Pyongyang, June 24th, Juche 114
Korean Central News Agency)

Namhung Youth Chemical Complex

The Namhung Youth Chemical Complex is one of the leading fertilizer production bases in the DPRK.

The complex has over - fulfilled its yearly national economic plans in recent years. This year, too, it produced thousands of more tons of fertilizer to fulfill the fertilizer - production plan for manuring year ahead of schedule.

Successes made by the Namhung Youth Chemical Complex, which is making a leap forward and innovations in the spirit of self - reliance, are associated with the leadership of the respected Comrade Kim Jong Un who put forward the complex as the arsenal of the socialist agricultural front and showed great trust in the workers.
One day in June 2013, the respected General Secretary Kim Jong Un visited the complex. He said that it seemed to see a heap of rice while watching the fertilizer piled up at the shipping workshop of the complex, adding that the Namhung Youth Chemical Complex is like an arsenal of the socialist agricultural front.

That day, the respected General Secretary set forth important tasks facing the complex, saying that the complex should produce more fertilizer in order to turn the country into the one rich in rice.

True to the instructions of the respected General Secretary, the officials and workers of the complex have made a great progress in production through a mass technological innovation movement to produce and supply more fertilizer needed for agricultural production.

The complex has built hundreds of thousands of data in its sci - tech learning space and put its operation on a normal footing. It has reduced the loss of coal and improved the capacity of equipment and processes by introducing valuable

technical innovations and inventions into production, thus increasing the amount of fertilizer.

Last year, the complex was selected as one of the ten best enterprises in the country for 2023.

(Pyongyang, June 18th, Juche 114
Korean Central News Agency)

DPRK Premier Inspects Various Sectors of National Economy

Pak Thae Song, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and premier of the DPRK Cabinet, inspected various sectors of the national economy.

Going round the blast furnace workshop, the oxygen plant workshop No. 3 and the heavy rail finishing workshop of the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex, the premier encouraged the workers turning out in the iron and steel production for implementing the decisions of the Eleventh Plenary Meeting of the Eighth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

He called upon officials to push ahead with the projects reflected in the plan for the maintenance and reinforcement as scheduled with a high sense of responsibility that they have shouldered the destiny of the Party decisions, and at the same time, to increase the output of iron and steel and improve the quality of steel by efficiently managing and operating the production lines and actively introducing rational iron making methods.

Acquainting himself with the yield of earlier wheat and barley at the Sinhung and Taesong farms in Singye County, the Sokgyo Farm in Suan County and other farms

in North Hwanghae Province, he called for setting the right harvest time on the basis of taking into account the ripening rate of ears and weather conditions and make good preparations for harvesting the grain in time and without any waste by concentrating efforts and means.

At the Taean Friendship Glass Factory, the premier learnt about the repair of the glass melting furnace and discussed technical and practical issues for ensuring the normal operation of the furnace by thoroughly ensuring the quality in the repair and took relevant measures.

At the construction site of the Taehung Additives Factory and the Pyongyang Poultry Equipment Factory, he called to step up the construction and remodeling of the factories in order to fully produce and supply feed additives and breeding equipment necessary for increasing the poultry production as intended by the Party.

Earlier, the premier met with scientists and officials at the agricultural high - tech exchange center under the Academy of Agricultural Sciences and exchanged views on the agricultural scientific researches and the latest agricultural sci - tech achievements.

The field consultative meetings discussed the issue of further strengthening the cooperation of relevant sectors and units so as to ensure sufficient supply of raw and other materials necessary for the pig iron production, the issue of intensifying research activities at the scientific research institutions with emphasis put on solving the key link in the economic development, the issue of making the relevant units treating the technicians and skilled workers preferentially and pay deep attention to the living conditions of the employees, etc.

(Pyongyang, June 18th, Juche 114
Korean Central News Agency)

Respected Comrade Kim Jong Un, Gives Field Guidance at Major Munitions Industry Enterprise

Kim Jong Un, general secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the State Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, gave field guidance at a major munitions industry enterprise on June 13.

Also visiting the enterprise were Jo Yong Won, Kim Tok Hun, Ri Hi Yong, O Su Yong, Kim Jong Sik and other leading officials of the WPK Central Committee, No Kwang Chol, minister of National Defence of the DPRK, Choe Son Hui, foreign minister, Ko Pyong Hyon, chairman of the Second Economy Commission, Kim Yong Hwan, president of the Academy of Defence Sciences, commanding officers of the large combined units of the Korean People's Army and chief secretaries of the provincial committees of the WPK.

Making the rounds of various production sites of the enterprise, including press, spinning and assembly workshops, the respected Comrade Kim Jong Un learned in detail about shell production, capacity expansion and modernization projects in the first half of 2025.

He expressed great satisfaction over the high enthusiasm for patriotic deeds and struggle displayed by the workers at the enterprise, who are kindling the fierce flames of innovation by turning out as one in the drive to greet the 80th founding anniversary of the WPK and the Ninth Congress of the WPK with a proud success of increased military hardware production.

He praised the successes in the development of the enterprise, which has modernized itself on a high level by making a reasonable redistribution of the

overall production lines in hearty response to the plan of the Party Central Committee on rapidly developing our defence industry into a world - class, advanced industry. He underscored the need to set development - oriented goals in order to meet the long-term demands of the developing national defence capabilities, and set forth new tasks to be carried out by the enterprise.

In order to satisfy all the requirements of the national defence strategy and increase the output of new-type powerful shells to meet the requirements of modern warfare, it is necessary to further expand and reinforce the production capacity, arrange the production lines more reasonably and steadily raise the level of putting production on an unmanned footing, he said and advanced the tasks to this end.

The visitors accompanying him appreciated the cultured way of living of the workers in the munitions industry while looking round the ideological education bases in the educational district of the enterprise where landscaping has been realized on a high level, and a hall of culture, comprehensive neighbourhood - serving amenities, modern childcare facilities and cosy houses in the living district of the workers.

(Pyongyang, June 14th, Juche 114
Korean Central News Agency)

'Nonggunmaeng' Small Tractors, Conveyed to Farms in Jangphung County of DPRK

Small tractors provided by the organizations of the Union of Agricultural Workers of Korea through a good - conduct movement were conveyed to the farms in Jangphung County, Kaesong Municipality in the DPRK.

The members of the union across the country provided small tractors by conducting the socialist patriotic movement and the revolutionary mass movement. A meeting to convey the tractors was held on the spot on June 10.

Present there were Kim Jong Sun, department director of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Han Jong Hyok, chairman of the Central Committee of the UAWK, officials concerned, officials of the UAWK and agricultural workers.

At the meeting speakers said that the respected Comrade Kim Jong Un showed the great benevolence to ensure that the *'Nonggunmaeng'* small tractors provided by the UAWK organizations were sent to the farms in Jangphung County.

They called on all the officials and working people to fulfill their mission and duty in the struggle to achieve the rapid development of the socialist countryside.

(Pyongyang, June 11th, Juche 114
Korean Central News Agency)

Kalma Railway Station Inaugurated in DPRK

Kalma Railway Station was wonderfully built and inaugurated in Wonsan City, a modern port city in Kangwon Province of the DPRK.

The respected Comrade Kim Jong Un made a grand plan to build a unique and modern coastal tourist city of the Korean style which can be proud of in the world in Myongsasimni, a scenic spot of the East Sea. He clearly indicated the orientation and ways for rebuilding Kalma Railway Station and solved all the problems arising in doing so.

The railway station has been built in a peculiar way with waiting halls, inquiry office, guide room and other facilities arranged rationally in order to ensure the convenience of the travelers to the coastal tourist area at a high level.

An inauguration ceremony took place on the spot on Wednesday.

Present there were officials of the railway transport sector, builders and employees of Kalma Railway Station.

(Pyongyang, June 12th, Juche 114
Korean Central News Agency)

Students of Chilgol Revolutionary School, Conduct Motivation Activities

Students of Chilgol Revolutionary School conducted motivation activities at the construction site of 10 000 flats at the fourth stage in the Hwasong area of the DPRK.

The students revved up the atmosphere of the construction site through numbers reflecting the fighting spirit of the service personnel who are performing heroic feats in the vanguard of the construction revolution in the new era.

The famous songs of the times and the revolutionary songs of the army singing of the aspirations of the soldier - builders to glorify their noble name as creators of the people's happiness gave strength and courage to the soldiers who are devoting their patriotic sweat and efforts to the buildings.

The motivation performance, which showed the vigorous appearance of the students, further raised the spirit of the soldier - builders who are leading the days and months of innovations to the beautiful future of Pyongyang.

(Pyongyang, June 24th, Juche 114
Korean Central News Agency)

Art Exhibition on Theme of Class Education Opens

An art exhibition on the theme of class education opened at the Pyongyang International House of Culture on Tuesday ahead of June 25, the day of struggle against U.S. imperialism.

On display there were art works showing the thrice - cursed crimes committed by the U.S. imperialists, the Japanese imperialists and other sworn enemies.

Oil paintings *'The Grudge Cherished on the Western Coast'* and *'The Shout of the 103rd Child'* that denounce the U.S. imperialists for cruelly slaughtering innocent residents and even mere children during the past Fatherland Liberation War add to the strong hatred and resentment of the revenge - seekers.

Korean painting *'The Night of the New Year's Day'*, sculpture *'In the Badger Cave'* and other art pieces disclose the crimes of the Japanese imperialists who illegally occupied Korea and forced its people into miserable fate of slaves.

Also displayed are calligraphy *'Countering Nukes of Tyranny with Nukes of Justice'* and poster *'Let's Mercilessly Annihilate the Shabby and Despicable ROK Gangsters'* reflecting the will to mercilessly wipe out the U.S. imperialists and the ROK war maniacs keen on stifling the dignified DPRK.

Officials and creators in the field of fine arts and working people in the city looked round the exhibition venue.

(Pyongyang, June 26th, Juche 114
Korean Central News Agency)

Pyongyang Cosmetics Factory

The Pyongyang Cosmetics Factory strives to increase the variety of quality cosmetics favored by the people.

(Pyongyang, June 24th, Juche 114
Korean Central News Agency)

Party - member Battalions Make Successes in Construction

The Party - member battalions, which were dispatched to Ryanggang Province of the DPRK, are making progress in the next - stage construction of public buildings and rural houses in the spirit of completing the construction of hundreds of single - and low - storied houses in different parts of the Paektu area.

The Pyongyang Municipal Party - member Battalion, which built new houses at the village of the Saphyong Farm in Kapsan County last year, is setting an example in the construction of the cultural hall in Saphyong - ri.

The South Hamgyong Provincial Party - member Battalion is carrying on the project to build hundreds of meters - long river embankment and dig thousands of cubic meters of riverbed while stepping up the construction under its charge.

The South Phyongan Provincial Party - member Battalion mainly completed the roofing work of single - and low - storied dwelling houses and started the project for interior and exterior plastering. It is constructing a pumping station and water collecting well to provide the rural houses with drinking water.

Other Party - member battalions are striving to attain the phased goals.

In response to the spirit of the Party - member battalions, cities and counties in Ryanggang Province, including Kim Hyong Gwon, Unhung and Samsu counties, are putting spurs to the construction of rural houses.

(Pyongyang, June 20th, Juche 114
Korean Central News Agency)

Myongsasimni in East Coast Crowded with Many People, for Its Attractive Coastal Tourism

The Wonsan Kalma coastal tourist area in the DPRK is overflowing with the great joy and optimism of the people enjoying to the full the new civilization and new wellbeing provided by the mother Workers' Party of Korea.

The 4km - long sandy beach on the Kalma Peninsula, perfectly equipped with diverse tourist service conditions and environment at the highest level, is crowded with many working people from across the country every day to enjoy attractive coastal tourism since the start of tourism service.

What caught the eyes were the figures of the people enjoying bathing and water skiing and taking storm boats in the sea and the people taking motorcycles and playing volleyball in the sandy beach.

The Myongsasimni outdoor wading pool is full of joy of the tourists enjoying the steep water slides and bowl - type quick water slides.

Peculiar neighborhood - serving networks and commercial service facilities have provided the tourists with special products of the East Sea.

When the spectacular nocturnal view was unfolded, the joy and optimism of the tourists were overflowing everywhere, and the song of happiness resounded in the windows of bright lodgings.

(Pyongyang, July 3rd, Juche 114
Korean Central News Agency)

CLASSIC WORKS

OF THE GREAT KOREAN LEADERS

KIM IL SUNG

'With The Century'

'The Years of Trials'

(February 1933 - February 1934)

Chapter 8 - 'Under the Banner of the Anti - Japanese Struggle'

part 55

' Operation Macun'

An epidemic of fever broke out in the guerrilla zone in the autumn of that year. This acute disease, with the symptoms of chill, high fever and rash, swept through the valley of Xiaowangqing. I, too, fell ill and was confined to my bed in Shiliping. I learnt later that this illness was an eruptive typhus.

The younger generation nowadays does not know what this disease is like, for they live in a land which has long been free of epidemics.

But when we were waging the armed struggle in the mountains 60 years ago, the people in the guerrilla zone went through untold suffering from epidemics. Since thousands of people lived in the relatively small valley, epidemics of various kinds would break out. The enemy's "punitive" forces would attack frequently, creating havoc as they pursued people from hill to hill, so we could not improve the unsanitary conditions and take appropriate measures to prevent epidemics, even though we wished to. All we could do was to stretch a straw rope across the gate of the house of people who had been affected or paste a warning notice on the wall: "Off limits. An epidemic site."

This was the worst possible trial for us – an epidemic raged at the same time as the enemy hurled thousands of troops against us day in and day out, in a do-or-die attempt to eliminate the guerrilla zone. To make matters worse, I was ill and many of the leadership were pale with worry over the fate of the guerrilla zone.

They sent a platoon leader, Kim Thaek Gun, together with his wife and about a platoon of soldiers to guard and attend to me. When the other units went out to fight, these guerrillas remained behind to defend Shiliping. Mr. and Mrs. Kim had been living in Yehe in north Manchuria and had moved to Wangqing by way of Muling, determined to participate in the revolutionary struggle in east Manchuria.

In addition, Choe Kum Suk, the Wangqing county party committee member for women's work, stayed in Shiliping, on assignment from the party committee to nurse me.

At first I received medical care in the front room of the house of a woman called Chun Ja. Her husband, Kim Kwon Il, had been the secretary of a district party committee and later worked as the secretary of the county party committee.

Whenever the enemy attacked the guerrilla zone, Kim Thaek Gun would carry me on his back from valley to valley to seek shelter.

As the enemy's "punitive" operations intensified, they carried me deep into a valley in Shiliping along a water course, and built a hut for my shelter under a huge steep rock, difficult for the enemy to assault. *One could only approach it by means of a rope hanging down the rock. Here I recovered completely thanks to the ministrations of the three people tending me.*

These unforgettable individuals snatched me from the jaws of death. But for their diligent nursing, I would not have survived in the valley of Shiliping. I was so ill that I lost consciousness several times. I was told later that each time I slipped into a coma, they would shed tears, and cried, "For goodness' sake, pull yourself together. What shall we do if you are so ill?" And when Kim Thaek Gun was out looking for provisions, Choe Kum Suk would support me as we wandered in search of a shelter. It is no exaggeration to say that I only recovered thanks to her help.

I had received much assistance from Choe since the early days after my arrival at Wangqing. When I had arrived at Macun from the campaign in north and south Manchuria, she was the member of the party committee of district No. 2, Dawangqing, for women's work. At that time Ri Sin Gun had been in charge of the women's association of the county. Whenever Choe came to Ri to discuss their work, I would often see her at Ri Chi Baek's house. They were on intimate terms, as close as sisters. Ri Sin Gun praised her greatly for having a fast hand at writing, to which I paid no heed at first. I simply wondered how fast she could write. But I was surprised when I saw the minutes of a meeting she had taken. The contents of the speeches delivered at the meeting had been recorded in full. Modern stenographers are said to write fast, but I have not seen one who could compare to her. She could file away all the discussions we had in a single night. We let her record the proceedings of important meetings.

She was as magnanimous as a man and warm-hearted; and at the same time, she was a woman of principle, faithful to the revolution. She would have hauled a boat over a sandy beach if I had asked her to do it. I sent her to the enemy - controlled areas on several occasions on various missions, and she worked efficiently there.

As a woman, she sympathized very much with me for having lost my parents. She took the same loving care of me she would have taken of her own younger brother, and I called her "sister." She would visit me before anybody else whenever I returned from the battlefield, slipping into my hands something she felt I needed. Sometimes she would sew up tears in my clothes and knit wool into underwear for me. If she did not come to Lishugou for a long time, I would go to see her. We were so much like brother and sister that we would laugh and joke when we met. When she met old people in the village, she would address them in the dialect of Hamgyong Province. The words she used were funny and her intonation was even more interesting. Even when I mimicked the way she spoke and carried the joke too far, she did not get angry, but simply smiled. But broad-minded as she was, she would not accept jokes about her being pretty.

If I said she was a beauty she would explode, saying that I was making fun of her. I enjoyed it when she pounded me on the back with her fists, so I would joke and call her a beauty in spite of her awkward feelings. In fact she had a cherubic face, though she was not a woman of great beauty. But to me, women such as Choe Kum Suk in the guerrilla zone were much nobler and prettier than the girls and ladies in the big towns. I thought no women in the world were more beautiful than those in the guerrilla zone. Even though they lived year in and year out among powder fumes,

without once making up their faces, they did not complain nor became bitter; they simply devoted themselves to the revolution. I thought they were most beautiful. No doubt it was this attitude of mine that led me to call Choe Kum Suk a pretty girl. In those days I would spare nothing to make the women in the guerrilla zone look much more beautiful.

We often found face powder, cream and other cosmetics among the trophies we had captured. At first, when they saw these articles, our guerrillas would throw them into a stream or trample on them, saying that they were things used to make the faces of Japanese jades beautiful. For some time I did not interfere in the way the aromatic, high - quality trophies were disposed of. For I thought they were useless. Our women in the guerrilla zone did not paint their faces in those days. They all shared the view that to smell of face powder or perfume was a sin. Some women made up their faces once in a long while on holidays, but when they came to gatherings, they would take seats in the back corners, feeling sensitive to the others' views. I regretted this. I thought it painful that they should live a hard life with their faces stained with soot and ashes, smelling of powder fumes all the year round and not making up their faces even once. So I said to the guerrillas, "None of us must throw away cosmetics from now on. We have women among us, our women in the guerrilla zone. Where on earth are there women more wonderful than our woman guerrillas and women's association members?"

The soldiers replied in one voice, "You are right. There are no women in the world more wonderful than our women in the guerrilla zone. They did not go to the enemy - controlled area, but have shared their lives with the guerrillas for a year and a half, even though they are bereaved of husbands, children and lovers by the 'punitive' atrocities, live on herb roots and tree bark and shiver with cold out in the open in unlined clothes in the dead of winter. We feel ashamed and regret that we Korean men have not made it possible for them to dress in silks and paint their faces with rouge and lipstick so that they could show themselves off to the world. Let us send them all the best things we have captured, even though we don't eat enough and are poorly - clothed. Let us allow them to powder their faces if there are cosmetics."

One day we captured cosmetics from the enemy and took them to Choe Kum Suk to give to the women's association members. She was tremendously excited at the sight of a bundle of cosmetics. From that day the smell of face powder began to hang in the air in the Xiaowangqing guerrilla zone. When I went to a club to enjoy a performance of the children's art troupe on one holiday, I could smell face powder and cream there.

Only Choe Kum Suk did not make herself up even after several days had passed. I was concerned, and I asked her why she did not. She only smiled instead of answering. There seemed to be some reasons I did not know. So I asked Ri Sin Gun what the reason was, and was told that Choe had given her share of cosmetics to a women's association member in Shiliping.

Later, we attacked the enemy behind his lines and again captured plentiful cosmetics. I gave some of them to Choe Kum Suk, saying that she should not give

them to others this time, but make up her own face, for I wished to see her face powdered. She promised me that she would do this in gratitude to me for capturing the cosmetics at the risk of my life.

A few days later on my way to Shiliping to give guidance to the work of Choe Chun Guk's company, I saw Choe Kum Suk, the head of the women's association of Dawangqing, sitting looking very smart at the edge of the River Dawangqing, looking down at the water with her back turned to the road. I got my orderly, Ri Song Rim, to inquire why she was there. From a distance I saw the orderly approach and salute her. Then, all of a sudden he split his sides with laughter for some reason. Curious, I walked over to them quickly. No sooner did I reach the edge of the stream than Ri stopped laughing and pointed at Choe's face with his finger, "Comrade Commander, look at her face."

I could not help smiling myself. Her clean, good - looking face was spottily painted with rouge and cream. But Choe only looked up at us without understanding what was the matter.

"Your face has become a world map, auntie," Ri said.

"Oh, my!" Choe Kum Suk exclaimed, and she plumped down and began to splash water on her face. Clumsy painting is no cause for guilt or shame, but she was totally at a loss, as though she had done something shameful. On a laundry stone close by I saw a puff - box and cream case I had sent to her a few days before.

I realized she had no skill at making - up and was very clumsy at it. But how could I make fun of that? She was making up her face for the first time in her life. Worse still, she had no hand mirror. So she had carefully put rouge and cream on her face as she looked down at her reflection in the water. It was neither surprising nor funny that she painted her face like a map of the world.

As Ri Song Rim approached her to tease her once again, I waved my hand to check him. If he had said a few words more at that time, she would have broken into tears and fled.

I am sure that women who make their faces up with highquality toilet articles in front of full - length mirrors or at dressingtables with triple mirrors every morning, will sympathize with Choe Kum Suk when they read this part. I have heard that nowadays it is the fashion for girls who get married to take a dressing - table with triple mirrors with them among their personal belongings. This is material proof that our women wish to make their life more abundant and civilized.

But in those days when we had to eat gruel mixed with vegetables and lie out on the frozen earth, fighting desperate battles to defend the guerrilla zone, only a few of the women in Xiaowangqing had hand mirrors, and they could never dream of dressing-tables. So they went to the riverside, as Choe Kum Suk did, if they wanted to make themselves up.

That day I did not reproach Ri Song Rim for ridiculing Choe's make - up skill, but I chided myself for not having paid attention to obtaining mirrors for the women in the guerrilla zone. Our sympathy for them was nothing when compared to the affection they had for us. Our love for the people could in no way surpass the infinite affection with which they had supported us and attended on us.

This was the case with Choe Kum Suk. She nursed me all the time with a warm affection and sincerity worth many times more than the confidence I had placed in her. When my illness took a turn for the better, she ran to Tumen 25 miles away before going anywhere else. Tumen was a trading centre for a range of Korean produce. She bought a bundle of Korean pears and apples there and returned to Shiliping.

I was moved to tears to see them. I even suffered from the hallucination that my mother in the world beyond had transformed herself into Choe Kum Suk and was giving me her love. It was indeed a love that only one's own mother or sister could give. Inhaling deeply the fragrance of the fruits of my motherland which she had put in my hand, I said, full of gratitude, "Sister, how can I repay your kindness?"

"What kindness? If you are so eager to return it, then take me round the sights of Pyongyang after the liberation. I have heard Pyongyang is the most beautiful place in the world." Her reply was *half serious and half joking and yet somehow very earnest.*

"Never mind. I am sure I can make your wish come true. Neither of us must be killed, but fight on in order to set our feet on the soil of Pyongyang when the motherland is liberated, sister."

"I shall not die. But I always feel uneasy for you, for you don't take care of yourself."

In order to tempt my appetite she obtained some sesame pounded in a mortar and mixed it into my dishes and gruel. She took pains to serve me with delicious fatty foods, saying that I had fallen seriously ill through lack of nourishment. She made the utmost effort, but everything was scarce or running short at that time.

Kim Thaek Gun caught minnow in a stream and boiled them in soy sauce or broiled them to feed me. He would catch 70 or 80 of minnow a day. He was not only enthusiastic, but very skilful at fishing.

Ashamed of serving only those fish at every meal, Choe went to the village and got noodles. To the guerrillas who inquired after my health, she said, "The Commander must recover as soon as possible, but the trouble is that there is nothing to feed him, it upsets me to prepare his meal everyday from the fish caught by Thaek Gun, but the Commander says he enjoys eating them."

On hearing this, those members of my unit who were masterhands at fishing caught a sackful of fish with dragnet one day and came to visit me. Choe Kum Suk prepared

it in various ways and produced a dish for every meal. When I got a little better, she told half serious and half joking and yet somehow very earnest.

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Choe Kum Suk's care of me even included telling me a false date to prevent me going back to Macun before I recovered completely. Whenever I came round from a coma, I asked her how long I had been unconscious, and each time she would reduce the real period. For instance, if I had been in a coma for two days, she said it was two hours and if it had been five days, she would say five hours. After recovering completely, I added up the days from what she had told me and thought that only ten days had passed since I fell ill. I felt quite relieved to hear that.

The lie she had told me was exposed when Choe Chun Guk came to visit me. This honest political instructor could never tell a lie. He told me that I had been bed - bound for a month. She reproved innocent Choe Chun Guk for his tactlessness, but I immediately gathered myself and returned to Macun.

A mountain of information was awaiting me at headquarters. The data illustrated various aspects of the Japanese imperialists' moves to bring Jiandao under their rule.

During the month I had been ill, the enemy had completed the preparations for winter "punitive" operations. High - ranking officials dispatched from the Japanese Cabinet had come to Jiandao and reached a final decision on the plan for winter "punitive" operations against the guerrilla bases in east Manchuria, after discussing the matter with the brains of the army, gendarmerie, police and diplomats in the field. The issue had even been discussed at a Cabinet meeting in Tokyo.

At meetings the Japanese imperialists held to discuss the problem of Manchuria, they claimed that "Operations for public peace in Manchuria must begin with Jiandao!" They asserted that the conquest of Jiandao was inseparably linked not only with the great cause of building up the puppet Kingdom of Manchukuo but with the security of the frontier of the Empire of Japan; its conquest was therefore a matter of great urgency for the sake of Manchukuo as well as of Japan herself. They also alleged that this campaign should be blessed for the sake of the future of the great Kingdom of Manchukuo and that the commander of the Kwantung Army, whose mission it was to invade the Soviet Union, should supervise the police institutions in Manchuria and that its provost marshal, charged with the control of the army, be in the forefront of the conquest of Jiandao.

After rigging up Manchukuo the Japanese imperialists had adopted several important measures to maintain public peace in the area. They committed a division of the Kwantung Army to "punitive" operations as a replacement for the Jiandao task force, established an armed constabulary in each county, and established a secret service, judiciary police and industrial police; in this way they made the police structure three - dimensional and expanded it on a large scale.

Associations for the maintenance of public peace were organized throughout Manchuria as joint consultative organs of Japan and Manchukuo for the liquidation of insurgents and the pacification of public opinion. Each province and county was a unit, in addition to the centre; furthermore, various spy organizations emerged and stretched out their tentacles towards the communist camp. Through the introduction of the collective security system which had existed in China in the old days and which had proved effective for Japan in the maintenance of public order in Taiwan and Kwantung area, the Japanese and Manchukuo police bound the people hand and foot. Large - scale colonization by armed Japanese immigrants who were reserve soldiers and the expansion of the self - defence corps forces helped to check the anti Manchukuo, anti - Japanese forces which had deep roots in the three provinces of northeast China. The Japanese imperialists empowered local secret - service policemen engaged in the work with rebels to execute them on the spot.

All of these measures showed what painstaking efforts the Japanese imperialists had exerted to dominate and retain the colony of Manchukuo. A particular headache for them was the armed struggle in the Jiandao area, waged by Korean communists who struck at the face and back of the Empire in the northeastern corner of China,

and the full - scale national liberation movement of which this struggle was a mainstay. It was no exaggeration when a Japanese provost marshal said that the conquest of Jiandao would be 90 per cent achieved if the Korean communists' activities were suppressed. The so - called great Empire of Japan was so afraid of the Anti - Japanese People's Guerrilla Army and the guerrilla zones, its strongpoints. The Japanese imperialists therefore made frenzied attempts to eliminate the anti - Japanese guerrilla zones in east Manchuria at any cost.

In the summer of 1933 the military authorities of Japan recalled to Korea part of the Jiandao task force which had suffered heavy casualties from the attacks of the AJPGA and dispatched in its place the Hitomi unit and many other crack troops of the Kwantung Army to various parts of east Manchuria. The main forces of their occupation army in Korea were concentrated in the northern frontier region of our country, so that they could be promptly committed to "mopping - up" operations in the guerrilla zones. Large armed forces – over ten thousand men in all – encircled the guerrilla zones in Jiandao and began winter "punitive" operations.

Directing his main effort to the Xiaowangqing guerrilla zone, where the General Staff of the Korean revolution was situated, the enemy hurled against this area forces of 5,000 men from the Kwantung Army, the puppet Manchukuo army, the police and self defence corps. The density of the enemy's troop dispositions in this battle has never been surpassed in any war except the wars of pre - modern days in which the belligerent armies contended for victory in square formation, and the battle fought in Lushun (Port Arthur) during the Russo - Japanese War, since the advent of skirmish-line warfare. The enemy even put his air force on alert. Special detective teams supervised by the Jiandao secret service were also dispatched to the areas surrounding the guerrilla zones.

Thus the whole region of east Manchuria became the field of the most fierce and bloody battle between the Japanese imperialists and the Korean communists. It was more a final showdown than a battle for the defence of a few guerrilla zones.

The guerrilla forces in Xiaowangqing were only two companies. Worse still, food reserves were low there. The guerrilla bases in east Manchuria found themselves in a critical situation that threatened their very existence. No one in the guerrilla zone was optimistic enough to believe that the two companies could defeat the powerful enemy armed with guns and aircraft. We were caught between two alternatives – fighting to the last man or abandoning the guerrilla zone and surrendering to the enemy. We chose to fight to the last.

According to the principles of guerrilla tactics, the best thing to do was to avoid a showdown. But if we did not fight, the enemy would swallow up the guerrilla zones on the Tuman River in a single gulp. If we did not defend these zones the revolutionary masses who had been enjoying genuine equality and freedom under the care of the people's revolutionary government would be frozen, starved and shot to death in the dead of winter. Furthermore, the people would no longer look up to us.

The autumn scenery of Wangqing was magnificent, but it was about to be ruined by the furious storm of the winter "puntive" operations. All of the guerrilla zones turned to us in tense anticipation. The people's countenances brightened or clouded depending on the soldiers' expressions.

I began to look for some ingenious scheme, but none occurred to my mind. There was no man at my side with whom I could discuss tactical problems. Pak Hun, a graduate from the Huangpu Military Academy, was absent; Kim Myong Gyun, xiaogezi (little man – Tr.), who had served in the Soviet army for some years, and Ri Ung Gol, a graduate from a military academy of the Independence Army, had disappeared after being accused of being members of the "Minsaengdan."

Ryang Song Ryong, too, had fallen a prey to the "Minsaengdan" nonsense.

I even thought how happy I would be if such a famous general as Hong Pom Do was with us. Hong was a Righteous Volunteers' Army general who had won a brilliant repute on the soil of Wangqing. The brilliant victories the Independence Army had won at Qingshanli and Fengwugou could be said to be the brainchild of Hong Pom Do. Some people belittled him by saying that he was a general who fought with an intuitive knack, without any strategy, but that was nonsense. What they had described as a knack was in the final analysis the product of strategic genius.

When he was alive, my father often said that Hong Pom Do was a man of remarkable resources. Had he not been a resourceful man, he would not have dealt such a telling blow to the Japanese army on the Gaoli Pass by employing skilful ambushes so cleverly and prudently. Those who could not discern the intelligence concealed beneath his woodcutter's appearance, should not have claimed that they knew him. Many years had passed since this commander - in - chief of the Korean Independence Army, who once had had the area around Haerbaling under his thumb, concealed his whereabouts. His image seemed to be fading from the people's memory with the passage of time. My distressed mind was tormented by a yearning for help from my forerunners.

As I was struggling day in and day out with the problem of strategy in the log - cabin of the headquarters, the old man Ri Chi Baek called on me with a pot of honey one midnight.

Holding out the pot to me, he said, "I am sorry that I did not give you anything when you were suffering from fever. Please take this honey to help you recover."

"Wild honey is worth its weight in gold. You did wonders to obtain it."

"Old man Ma who lives at the entrance of Hwanggarigol got it. A few days ago he boasted that he had collected some wild honey, so I went to see him. He gave me the whole pot, saying he would sell even his house to obtain anything that was helpful to your health. I am on my way back from his house now."

I felt my heart overflow with gratitude for their consideration.

"Thank you very much, but I am young. You should take this honey."

"Please do not decline the kindness of old man. I have suffered constant regret for not nursing you. You look haggard beyond description, Commander."

He pulled at my sleeve, suggesting that we take pot luck at his house. I followed him without objecting. A meal with him was welcome, but I was more interested in spending a night in the house still scented by the presence of Pan. Even though I had moved my lodging, I left a large share of my affection with the generous, kind - hearted family who had taken care of me as warmly as if I was their own son.

We ate corn gruel mixed with kidney beans and pumpkin as a midnight snack. The food tasted sweet, perhaps because I had just recovered from my febrile disease. The hostess, Mrs. So Song Nyo, was well aware of my likes and dislikes in food. The most notable food she used to treat me to was potato and maize roast. The potatoes in the Jiandao area were large and the year - old ones contained a lot of sugar. Such roasted potatoes with turnip pickle soup tasted wonderful on a day when it was snowing heavily.

After the snack I lay beside the old man in the room where Pan had stayed.

The old man could not sleep for some reason; he kept sighing continually. I thought he was yearning for his son who had passed away a few months before. His son, Ri Min Gwon, had been severely wounded in an attempt to disarm Guan's unit when it was about to surrender to the enemy in the spring of 1933; he had died while undergoing treatment in a hospital in Qiuyuegou. I myself participated in the ceremony held in the memory of Ri Min Gwon.

In September 1932, a memorial service for the guerrilla, Choe Yun Sik, was held in this house.

"Why do you keep sighing all night long, father?"I asked him, pushing aside the quilt and turning round on the bed to face him.

"I cannot go to sleep. How can I sleep in peace when I have heard that thousands of the enemy are encamped at the entrance to the guerrilla zone? They say that the guerrilla army will be crushed in this 'mopping - up' operation. What do you think, Commander?"

"It is a false rumour spread by the reactionaries. But if we don't make full preparations, the guerrilla zone will collapse in two or three days. Frankly speaking, the destiny of the guerrilla zone is hanging in the balance. So I cannot sleep, either." "It makes no sense for the guerrilla zone to be destroyed. How can we live without this zone? We would rather kiss the dust or give up the ghost."

"You are quite right. If we are to die, then we must fall in this guerrilla zone. But what should we do? The enemy numbers thousands, and our army defending Xiaowangqing is no more than one hundredth of the size of the enemy."

The old man puffed nervously at a cigarette and spoke in a serious tone of voice, pushing his pillow in front of my face, "If you are short of soldiers, I will become one for you. There are quite a few old men like me in Xiaowangqing who know how to fire a rifle. They will be able to fight much better than the Kanghwajin guard corps if each of them is given a rifle. I think there are rifles and ammunition that the Independence Army soldiers buried somewhere near Zhongqingli where we lived before. If you can find them, you can surely arm the hunters and the old men who were Independence Army soldiers in the old days as well as the young people like my son - in - law, Jung Gwon, who is busy with some kind of youth work. Everyone should become a fighter and fight to the death fight. If we have no rifles, we must defend the guerrilla zone by clutching the enemy's throat and giving him a belly throw."

At the time when I was in despair over the disparity between our forces and the enemy's, his remark suggested to me that the only way out of the impending difficulties was an all - people resistance. I felt confident that we could seize the initiative in the fight if we fought a death-defying struggle in every quarter, by enlisting not only such paramilitary organizations as the selfdefence corps and the Children's Vanguard, which I had intended to use to man the front line with the guerrilla army, but also the unarmed people. The defensive battle at Xiaowangqing would have to be a battle between the enemy's army and every soldier and civilian in the guerrilla zone, rather than a battle between the enemy's army and the anti - Japanese guerrilla army. We could also count on the support of the people from the semi-guerrilla zone.

This talk with Ri Chi Baek encouraged me. I thought, "He is right. When the people say they will fight and they can win, they mean what they say. Victory in war depends on the will of the people and on how efficiently one enlists them."

Thus I received my first inspiration while listening to the calm voice of an old man who represented the opinion of thousands of people in the Wangqing guerrilla zone. The plan of operations we were mapping out had without fail to contain the people's will as expressed by the old man Ri.

I resolved that the defensive battle we were going to wage at Xiaowangqing should be made an all - out fight fought by all the people, young and old, men and women, in the guerrilla zone. This definition of all-out resistance was an expression of our supreme confidence in the people in the guerrilla zone, who had been sharing life and death, weal and woe, with the army for the past two years. The significant period for which fighting itself had been our routine in the guerrilla zone allowed me to feel such confidence. The guerrilla zones could not have remained strong for two years after their establishment through the efforts of the army alone. One factor was the efforts of the people, who had played a considerable part in building up the army and defending the guerrilla zones. When we fought a hard battle with the enemy, who

was ten or a hundred times stronger than us, we felt strong when we had the people in our rear. When we sensed their breath as they ran along the trenches, bringing hot water and rice balls, our combat efficiency increased a thousand times.

This faith in the people's strength underlay my decision to fight an all - out battle and my plan of battle. This determination conformed to the people's will to become an integral whole with the army under all circumstances and their determination to live in the guerrilla base, if they were to live, and die there if they were to die. An all - out effort by the people, when enlisted, would be a formidable force.

This was the reserve force of the guerrilla army suggested by the old man, Ri Chi Baek. But in fact the people of the guerrilla base were not a mere reserve force; they were a most reliable component of the main force.

We reaffirmed the tactical principles of attacking and destroying dispersed enemy forces by concentrated initiatives and of dispersing and harassing the enemy behind his lines when he came under attack from concentrated forces. We then called on all the people in Xiaowangqing to offer all - out resistance.

In response to the appeal, all the organizations and social strata turned out as one for the preparations for the decisive battle. The self - defence corps and young volunteers' corps advanced to the defensive position together with the guerrilla army and the young and middle - aged men without weapons piled up rock barricades on the steep heights along the line of defence. The famous hunters Jang, Choe, Ri and others from Wangqing came to Macun, formed a hunters' corps with the veterans of the Independence Army, and then took the field. The women's stretcher teams and cooking units also went on the alert. Children set spiked wooden planks in the roads along which the enemy's convoy was expected. The infirm and small children were evacuated to safe places.

We made full preparations for the fight in the determination not to follow in the footsteps of the Independence Army under the northern political and military administration, which had fled, deserting Wangqing. We would rather fall in battle.

Wangqing had witnessed not only the victory at Fengwugou but also the bitter grief of the ignominious defeat suffered by the Independence Army under the northern political and military administration which retreated, leaving its compatriots to suffer unspeakable "punitive" atrocities.

In south Manchuria there had been an Independence Army organization called the western political and military administration; there had also been the northern political and military administration in the area around Xidapo, Wangqing County, in east Manchuria, which was expanding the area under its military influence with So Il as its president and Kim Jwa Jin as its commander - in - chief. It was said that the patriotic fighters affiliated with the administration numbered 500, and the organization had had one million rounds of ammunition as well as funds amounting to 100,000 yuan. The cadet - training school (military academy) run by the

organization in Shiliping had been a considerable size; it could accept more than 400 cadets. The processions of animaldrawn convoys carrying supplies of straw sandals and provisions contributed by the peasants in Wangqing and its vicinity to the political - military administration used to stretch back as far as Xidapo. This army, in cooperation with the Korean Independence Army of Hong Pom Do, had once annihilated a large force of the Japanese aggressors' army at Qingshanli.

When Kim Jwa Jin, in grey serge uniform, with a sword at his side, passed by on his white horse with bluish mane, the people in Wangqing, men and women, young and old, used to bow deeply, as if they were greeting the cortege of the Prime Minister or the King of feudal Korea. They did this to express their gratitude to the Independence Army for the victory at Qingshanli. But at the news of the imminent massive "punitive" attack on Jiandao by the Japanese army, the renowned General Kim Jwa Jin and his men had vanished, without offering the slightest resistance. Unaware of this, the Wangqing people had gone out on the road to have a look at the commander - in - chief, Kim Jwa Jin.

Only one company remained. For some reason this company had attended the graduation ceremony at the Tongil School just prior to the "clean - up" of Jiandao. In accordance with custom the school had prepared a sumptuous feast for the grand graduation ceremony. As soon as the ceremony was over, the soldiers had given three hasty cheers for independence, sat at the table and wolfed down unrefined liquor, rice cakes, cold noodles and other food. When the "punitive" forces arrived, they all fled. The pupils and their parents, too, had scattered in all directions. The scene was said to have been like a disturbed anthill. The "punitive" forces had shot, bayoneted, and slashed with swords the defenceless people who were running helter - skelter for their lives. The Independence Army under the northern political and military administration had been routed. The people in Wangqing lamented over the sudden ruin of the army which had seemed so impressive.

If such a tragic event were to recur in the land of Wangqing, where power was in the hands of the people, we would not have the face to claim that we were the sons and daughters of Korea.

We decided to strike at the enemy by employing elusive tactics – ambush, allurement, surprise attack and night storming – as guerrilla warfare required. We had evolved these guerrilla tactics ourselves in the course of defending the guerrilla zone from the enemy's repeated "punitive" offensives.

In the early days, when the Korean communists defined guerrilla warfare as the basic form of armed struggle and began to put it into effect, we had known practically nothing about tactics. We could have referred to the experiences of others and their manuals if they had been available, but we could not find them. So we sent a man to the Soviet Union to obtain some reference materials on war, including the combat experience of the Civil War; they had been of some help to us in understanding the concept of guerrilla struggle and the method of organizing ambushes and surprise attacks, but they had not been suitable for our actual situation.

As a first step to writing a manual of guerrilla warfare in our own style, I finished writing a pamphlet after the battle at Jiapigou at the end of March 1933. The pamphlet was titled Guerrilla Actions, and it brought together the initial military experience we had gained in our armed activities in the space of more than one year.

The pamphlet dealt with fundamental matters, ranging from the guerrillas' spiritual and moral qualities to the general principles of guerrilla warfare. It also codified all of the principles and methods, ranging from the organization of guerrilla combat actions such as raid, ambush, defensive battle, march and bivouac, to guerrilla skills such as firing, handling weapons and discipline. Needless to say, this was not a great book of military science such as Sun - tzu's Art of War or Clausewitz's On War. But in the situation at that time, when we had neither renowned military theoreticians nor veterans of armed struggle, the pamphlet was a valuable handbook, representing the simple theory of our own style of guerrilla warfare. The officers and men of the guerrilla army studied it until it became dog-eared from being carried in their rucksacks, and they tried their best to apply the regulations specified in it to their military practice.

Guerrilla Actions, together with the Guerrilla Manual which was published later, provided prototypes for the establishment and development of our revolutionary armed forces and Juche - based tactics.

On November 17, 1933, the enemy attacked the Xiaowangqing guerrilla zone from three directions in combined operations of infantry, artillery and air force. The descendants of the Samurai fell upon the guerrilla zone like angry wolves, growling and threatening to bite at everything, even at the trees standing there. These wild invaders seemed intent on swallowing up the land of Wangqing at a single gulp.

The hordes of "punitive" troops crawled in waves over the frozen ground, their aircraft continually bombing Macun and Lishugou where the military and political headquarters were located. The enemy's tactics had become more brutal. Previously, when frustrated in his attack he used to retreat to his camp and then resume his onslaught. But now he did not retreat even when his advance was checked, but stayed at the point he had reached, consolidating the line he had established before advancing again, step by step. Employing this murderous tactic, he destroyed every life and burnt down everything he came across.

However, our army and people heroically defended the guerrilla base in unbreakable unity.

The fiercest of the battles was fought on Mt. Ppyojok and the outpost in the Ssukpatgol on Mt. Mopan, the gateway to the guerrilla zone. The 3rd company and the Ant i- Japanese Self Defence Corps manning these mountains mowed down the attackers with a surprise barrage of gunfire, grenades and rocks when the enemy had advanced to within 20 metres. The enemy attacked tenaciously in waves, but failed to penetrate the line of the outpost. The defenders on Mt. Mopan destroyed the

enemy's highly mobile cavalry that was outflanking the defence at a bend of the River Dawangqing.

As the enemy committed large forces in the successive waves of attacks on Mts. Ppyojok and Mopan, we switched from an allout defensive to a war of attrition, employing flexible manoeuvres mainly designed as enticements and feints, in combination with positive defensive actions. This was a uniquely flexible tactic for destroying the enemy forces continuously by employing a variety of combat actions, and not allowing the enemy a moment's breathing space by constantly drawing him into engagement on our own initiative. Had we clung to a stereotyped defence, and not employed mobile tactics in good time, the guerrilla army would have been routed by the enemy's tenacious attacks based on numerical and technical superiority.

In line with our new tactics, the guerrillas, along with the members of the paramilitary organizations, withdrew from the outposts; they lured the enemy deep into the defensive zone and crushed him with constantly - switching tactics – ambush, sharpshooting, raiding the enemy's campsites and burying bombs in the bonfire.

Bombs could be buried in bonfires even by small boys, and the effectiveness of the measure was assured. Whenever we moved from one position to another we made sure that bombs were buried in the bonfires. As soon as the enemy soldiers reached the deserted position, they would gather around the campfires to warm themselves. Then the bombs would explode, blowing up the enemy. O Ryong Sok, the fourth younger brother of O Paek Ryong, working with the women of the self - defence corps, killed the enemy by this method at the central sentry post on Mt. Ppyojok.

We also organized frequent night raids on the enemy's camps. Raiding parties of two to five guerrillas would infiltrate the enemy's position, scatter leaflets to disillusion the enemy forces and fire a few shots before returning. Three or four shots fired at the enemy's tents or his campfires would transform his entire camp into bedlam. Such raiding parties were sent three, four, and even five times a night. The enemy soldiers were unable to sleep all night; they trembled in fear and shot at random among themselves. The enemy was so scared by our constant raids that war lunatics began to appear among his ranks. Some enemy soldiers surrendered to us after reading such leaflets as "Appeal to the Japanese Soldiers!" and "Appeal to the Puppet Manchukuo Army Soldiers!" scattered by the guerrillas.

Hunters armed with matchlock rifles, also fought. Though they were old, their marksmanship was marvellous. Their admirable skill in shooting only enemy officers could be compared to that of modern snipers. The members of the women's association rushed to and from the trenches with rice balls and hot water on their heads. Children until 10 years of age came to the battlefields and beat drums and blew trumpets to boost the men's morale.

A conspicuous feature of Operation Macun was the showers of rock blocks from outpost positions, like those on Mt. Ppyojok. These piles of rock would roar down upon the attacking "punitive" forces, killing and wounding them en masse. The thunder of a

rock - slide down on the steep slope and the clouds of dust like gunsmoke struck terror into the aggressors' hearts. This method also proved very effective in halting the advance of the enemy's cavalry, vehicles and artillery.

One of the heroes shown up by these battles was a guerrilla with a nickname of "13 bullets." He had been known in the Wangqing area as an adventurous young man since the time when he had captured rifles from a tax office on the Tuman River on assignment from the YCL organization. When he arrived at the office he had said, "How are you, panjandrums? I am a Korean young man, a member of the Young Communist League." He introduced himself, then took out a revolver and took down three rifles hanging on the wall without any great hurry. Then he rang up the police station and shouted, "What are you doing over there? There's a communist here. Come over here quickly, all of you." The police station had hastily dispatched mounted policemen to the site of the incident. He had returned, only narrowly escaping being killed. He had repeated similar adventures afterwards. I do not need to describe here the kind of criticism he received from the YCL organization.

This young man performed a great feat at the post in the valley of Ssukpatgol, a feat worthy of being recorded in the annals of the anti-Japanese revolution. A ten-man blocking party had been stationed at the post at all times. The head of that party was none other than this young man, "13 bullets." He was the platoon leader and was also in charge of the YCL group in that party. A large "punitive" force consisting of Japanese and puppet Manchukuo soldiers and self - defence corps men, surrounded the valley under cover of darkness one night and started attacking the post. The blocking party was involved in heavy fighting from dawn. They repelled the enemy's charge seven times until one corner of the log - cabin that was serving as a post had been burned down.

Calling a YCL group meeting in the thick of the battle, the young man said, "Comrades, behind us is the guerrilla base and our beloved brothers and sisters. If we fall back a single step from here, we will have no right to live in this world as young Koreans. Let us hold out to the last, even though it costs our lives, even though our bodies are torn to pieces!"

The blocking party members, ablaze with hatred, fixed bayonets to their rifles in order to fight hand to hand with the enemy. "13 bullets" was keen to fight in that way as well. But he calmed himself, in order to carry out his assignment. This brave fighter, who had been criticized for his self-opinionated attitude and adventurism, had grown into a seasoned commanding officer who could control and regulate himself in bloody battles.

When we reached the valley with reinforcements, he was lying at the post with 13 shots in his body. Hence his nickname –"13 bullets." Members of the blocking party had been wounded in seven, three and two places. They were given the nicknames of "seven bullets," "three bullets" and "two bullets."

The people in Wangqing called him "13 bullets" instead of his real name. I also

called him by his nickname. Eventually his real name faded from the people's memory. It is annoying that I cannot remember his real name. But I draw comfort from the fact that the nickname he earned in the anti - Japanese war will have a more lingering effect on the minds of the readers than that his real name would have.

The battle became heavier as the days went by. People were evacuated from Xiaowangqing which had been reduced to ashes by the gunfire of the Japanese army to Shiliping. The enemy killed everybody who came into their sight – soldiers and civilians, young and old, men and women. Hundreds of people were killed in Xiaowangqing during the winter "punitive" operations. When we were fighting in front of a lumber camp at Wucidao in Shiliping, a Japanese army unit, which had passed a sentry post disguised as refugees, fired a machinegun at the backs of people who were moving from Macun to Dawangqing. This raid alone cost us scores of casualties. The enemy surrounded the village of Duchuanping in one night and killed all the sleeping people with volleys of machinegun fire. The family of Paek Il Ryong, a secretary of a district committee of the youth association who was a skilled playwright, were all killed. A great number of children in Xiaowangqing were killed during the "punitive" operations of that year.

When the situation in the guerrilla zone was at its worst, the refugees in the valley of Lishugou numbered more than 1,500. The guerrillas went to indescribable lengths to evacuate them to Dawangqing. Sometimes the procession of refugees moving to Dawangqing would be cut to pieces by a surprise attack from the enemy; then, they would wander about the woods the whole day trying to find one another. At that time I covered the evacuation of the revolutionary masses all day long, carrying babies in my arms. Other guerrillas, too, helped the old and the sick, while carrying on fighting. This heartbreaking picture was the initial point of unity between our army and people of today. It was a picture painted in blood and tears.

When I look back upon the scene of that day as we took the refugees from Lishugou to Shiliping, I feel a lump rise in my throat.

Many of the refugees had not eaten cereals for 20 days because of the enemy's "punitive" operation; they ate bean pods and dried turnip leaves for their meals. In Shiliping for lack of cereals they boiled cowhides and ate them.

If we show our younger generation the "foodstuffs" the people in the guerrilla zone ate during those years when they were too hungry to lift up their heads to see the sun in the sky, they will not be able to hold back their tears at the subhuman starvation their forerunners suffered.

Kim Myong Suk (from Yanji) lost her two children and she herself came within an ace of death, for she had not yet recovered from the period of spring food shortage before the barley harvest. As she had not eaten anything for a whole week, she could not think of burying her children outside, even though she saw them starve to death with her own eyes; she lay in the hut without moving, for she had no energy to sit up. Her neighbours came and managed to pull the bodies of her dead children away from

the hut and bury them in fallen leaves; they, too, had eaten nothing for a whole week and were too weak to dig graves. When she ate boiled rice for the first time after her return to her liberated motherland, Kim Myong Suk wept, recollecting the spring famine in the guerrilla zone which deprived her of her two children.

In the Chechangzi guerrilla base there was a man who, in the battle at Yulangcun, had been wounded by eight machinegun bullets, his skull being split open to reveal his brain, but had miraculously survived. His tenacious grasp on life earned him the nickname of "eight bullets." Later he, too, died of starvation while working in the government office at Dongnancha. On his deathbed, he said, "If I had died when I was wounded eight times, I could have been remembered as a hero. How lamentable it is to die here of hunger!"

The enemy besieged the guerrilla zones and starved the people to death or drove them out to freeze to death.

The Korean people endured unbearable trials in those years. The sacrifices imposed upon them still rankle as unhealed wounds in the heart of our nation.

The rulers of Japan are under a moral obligation to reflect upon the crimes they have committed in Korea and Manchuria. Repentance implies neither shame nor humiliation. It is a process of self - reform by means of reason in the effort to approach perfection. They may close their eyes, but time will never erase the facts of history. Japan must remember that her high rate of growth, the economic bed of roses in which she glorifies, is stained with the blood of the Korean nation. Japan, also, has experienced a national disaster in lives which were lost under foreign fire, and her beloved daughters were raped by occupation troops, hasn't she?

In spite of the heavy losses he suffered having invaded the guerrilla zone, the enemy tenaciously attempted to prolong the battle in order to make us die of cold and hunger, by denying us reinforcements and fresh supplies of weapons and provisions.

Effecting a decisive turn in the tide of battle was the only way we could save the army and the people in the guerrilla zone. Striking the enemy hard and harassing him behind his lines, together with continued efforts to destroy him within the defensive area was the only way we could save them.

Ever since my arrival in Wangqing, I had been opposed to the tendency that had restricted us to the defence of the guerrilla zone. In other words, my idea was to raid and destroy the enemy by concentrating efforts when the enemy's forces were dispersed, and at the same time to disperse ourselves and harass the enemy in many places behind his lines when he was already under concentrated attack. This was called the tactic of avoiding the enemy where he was strong and attacking him where he was weak. Only then could we defend the guerrilla zone and preserve our forces.

Most of the party cadres in the county and east Manchuria, however, insisted that we should concentrate our efforts in defence when the enemy was attacking us by

massing his forces against the guerrilla zone, to save the guerrilla zone and the people.

These differences in opinions regarding a tactical issue resulted in a serious argument as to which of the opinions was in accordance with Marxist principles. They contended that my opinion was not an expression of Marxism but of escapism and capitulationism, while I asserted the correctness of the tactic of harassing the enemy behind his own lines.

I said that our forces, no matter how concentrated, would never be equal to the enemy's forces, so we should evacuate the population, and leave only a part of the guerrilla force to shoot at chosen points, while the rest of us should disperse and harass the enemy from behind; for instance, ten guerrillas equipped with rifles could take 30 or 40 unarmed young men with them to strike at the enemy from behind at his weak points, then they would be able to capture weapons and provisions.

Many comrades judged the situation correctly and supported me.

But some bigots would not listen to me. Boasting of seniority based on so - called activity, they said, "Young men should listen to experienced people. How is it conceivable for the army to leave the guerrilla zone when the enemy is falling upon us? This idea means deserting the people in order to save the army."

When the guerrilla zone had been reduced to ashes and many people had been killed in a short space of time, I met Tong Changrong, Ri Sang Muk, Song Il and other cadres of the ad hoc committee and county party committee, and insisted on conducting harassing operations behind the enemy lines.

"Things have reached a dead end. If we go on in this way, not only we, but also the people, will all be killed. Where can we retreat? If we retreat deeper into the mountains as we are doing now, there will be no houses and no food in the forest. Retreat will get us nowhere. You seem to think that you and the guerrillas can directly repulse the enemy, but that is hopeless. We should divide the guerrilla army into three or four groups and send them into the enemy - controlled area tonight. If we hit a few of the enemy's bases from behind, the 'punitive' forces will surely retreat from Xiaowangqing."

Hard battles were also being fought in other guerrilla zones in east Manchuria. The people in Hunchun were driven towards Jinchang and Huoshaopu, the people in Wangougou were driven towards Dahuangwai and Sandaowan, and the people in Helong towards Chechangzi. Even when things had come to this pass, some of the leadership hesitated to make a decision.

So I asserted once again the idea of harassing the enemy from behind and declared that I would fight according to my own decision because the army was under my command. Then I assembled the guerrillas and said, "We must not only hold on, but strike the enemy from behind. Who will go to fight behind the enemy lines? Any of you

who will follow me, come along! I don't need many, only half of you, and the rest must stay here to protect the people. Those who want to go with me, must break the siege tonight. If we break through, we'll survive. If we attack the enemy bases and strongpoints one after another, the people will spread the news. Then the 'punitive' forces which are attacking this valley will fall back, afraid of being destroyed from behind."

The guerrilla army was thus divided into two groups – one, under the command of Choe Chun Guk, defended Shiliping, and the other, under my command, went to the enemy - controlled area. The YCL members evacuated 1,500 people from the guerrilla zone to Luozigou.

We gave Choe Kum Suk the assignment of taking Tong Changrong, who was confined to his bed, towards Miaogou and nursing him there, and put all our food reserve in her knapsack. That was the last time I saw her. That evening, in command of a detachment, I crawled through the line of siege and penetrated deep into the enemy - held area. As we had expected, the area behind the enemy lines was almost deserted. When we entered a village near a certain town, the villagers were preparing their feast for New Year's Day. They said they thought everyone in the guerrilla zone had been killed by the Japanese imperialist "punitive" forces, and they were happy to see us; they treated us to rich festive food like dumplings and millet cakes. That night Kim Saeng Gil, a guerrilla of O Paek Ryong's platoon, nearly died from a belly - ache after eating 140 dumplings.

My men felt so tired the next morning that I posted a sentry and let them sleep all day long. As they caught up on their sleep after shivering in cold without proper food or rest for months, their faces were radiant.

We began striking at the enemy the very next day. Our tactic was to attack primarily the small bases of the "punitive" forces and combine to attack considerably large bases.

We struck at the enemy first in Liangshuiquanzi, destroying a puppet Manchukuo army unit and the self - defence corps, and then fell upon the barracks of the Japanese consulate police. And then, after a feinting manoeuvre far away from Liangshuiquanzi, we again raided an enemy convoy of trucks at Xinnangou, capturing a great amount of wheat flour and munitions. From there we slipped away to the mountainous area of Beifengwudong and made preparations for a new battle. On the night of February 16, 1934, we eliminated most of the puppet Manchukuo army soldiers, policemen and self - defence corps members in Beifengwudong, and captured some of them.

After winning a victory there, we crossed the Beigaoli Pass and advanced to Sidong; then we attacked the forest ranger base in Tonggol, killing and capturing all the enemy at their barracks.

The final battle which made a decisive contribution to frustrating the enemy's winter "punitive" operations was fought at Daduchuan, a site of strategic importance on the TumenMudanjiang railway. Disguised as a "punitive" force, we raced over 25 miles of

steep mountain pass by means of forced march, divided our force into three groups, stormed the police station and the quarters of the self - defence corps and set fire to the munitions depot.

After this battle the enemy began to lift the siege of the guerrilla zones and retreated to the position from which he had started 90 days before. He could not eliminate the "scourge." The "punitive" operations, which had threatened the very existence of the guerrilla zones for three months, had failed.

The battle in defence of the Xiaowangqing guerrilla zone, which for convenience' sake was called Operation Macun, ended in victory for us. This was a miraculous event which passed almost unnoticed on the outskirts of a world preoccupied with the assumption of office by Adolf Hitler, the trials at Leipzig and the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and the United States. I greatly regret not being able to describe in vivid detail all the heroic efforts made by the defenders of the Xiaowangqing guerrilla zone in the face of dire hardships.

We paid dearly for the victory. Hundreds of people lost their lives under the gunfire of the enemy. The loss of Choe Kum Suk and Tong Chang - rong caused me bitter pain. Among all the people in the guerrilla zone who came running to greet us with tears on their faces as we returned in triumph from behind the enemy lines, I could not see Choe Kum Suk, who cared for me as lovingly as if I were her own younger brother. The knapsack my orderly carried for me contained a hand mirror I had obtained as a present for her. There were also several sacks of trophies for the members of the women's association.

What harsh trials the members of the association had endured, shedding bitter tears as they defended the guerrilla zone that winter! How many meals they had cooked and how much root of grass they had gathered! Two women, Hye Suk and Yong Suk, lured the enemy who forced them to act as their guides to a place where there were no guerrillas, and caused him many problems before being killed. By shouting out that the enemy was coming, Choe Chang Bom's aunt lured towards her enemy troops who were crawling up the cliff on which the guerrilla command post was located. These were patriotic woman martyrs in the modern war against the Japanese, just as Kye Wol Hyang6 and Ron Kae7 had been in the war against the Japanese invaders in the Middle Ages.

My gift to beloved Choe Kum Suk had come too late. The enemy had deprived of me the only woman I ever called "sister" and felt so attached to in my whole life, the woman who used to say she would not die and was more concerned for my safety than her own when I said that both of us must fight on and live to see the liberation of the motherland.

The death of Tong Chang - rong was also a heartbreaking loss to me. He was one of the most unforgettable of the Chinese comrades - in - arms who had taken loving care of me and respected my ideas. We had frequently argued about important matters concerning political lines. As he was somewhat obstinate, we had now and then failed to reach an agreement, but such differences had not affected our friendship. He had always respected me, saying that I was the only man in whom he could place his

trust among the Koreans.

After the battle at Daduchuan we withdrew in the direction of Yaoyinggou, and then returned to Macun, where we reviewed the defence of the Xiaowangqing guerrilla zone. The people who had returned from evacuation were building their houses on the ashes.

An old man told me he was building his house for the 70th time since he came to the guerrilla zone – such was the vital energy of the people in Jiandao who had decided to live in the guerrilla zone no matter where, and die there should they have to die.

But for the assistance and support of such people, our guerrilla army would not have succeeded in defeating the enemy's largescale "punitive" operations. The victory of Operation Macun was the result of unity between the army and people and of resistance supported by all the people. The fighting spirit with which we attacked the enemy in spite of all our disadvantages, as well as the protean tactics which, supported by that spirit, we ourselves evolved were the decisive factors in the victory of Operation Macun.

Throughout the whole of Operation Macun the spirit of the guerrilla zone was displayed, a spirit that had thrived and soared aloft like giant trees on the soil of revolutionary power, on the basis of the unbreakable will and mettle of our nation. This spirit enabled us to defend every inch of Xiaowangqing with our blood, with a strength which guns and planes were unable to conquer.

Operation Macun proved to be a brilliant military, political and moral victory for our revolutionary army, enhancing its military authority. In this battle we created a variety of new tactics, which served as the backbone of future guerrilla tactics, and we laid the organizational and tactical foundations for the switch to large force actions in the subsequent years. The Anti - Japanese People's Guerrilla Army acquired rich experience which enabled us to repulse an enemy attack from any quarter.

Operation Macun ensured the successful defence of Xiaowangqing, helped towards resolving the critical situation in the guerrilla zones in the neighbouring counties, and made a great contribution to promoting the overall Korean revolution centred on the anti - Japanese armed struggle. The spirit of the heroic soldiers who held out against the American invaders on Height 12118 in the war in the 1950s was derived from the spirit of the guerrilla zones in the 1930s. We still maintain this spirit as we advance along the straight road of our own style of socialism within imperialist encirclement.

No force in the world can ever break the spirit which was born and tried in the flames of the anti - Japanese war. As long as they possess this spirit, our army and our people will continue to advance along the road of constant victory in the future.

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Look forward to new issue August 2025

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Issue 43 (July 2024)

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Issue 43 (July 2024)

https://archive.org/details/peoples-korea-today-issue-44-august-2024

Issue 44 (August 2024)

https://archive.org/details/peoples-korea-today-issue-45-september-2024

Issue 45 (September 2024)

https://archive.org/details/peoples-korea-today-issue-46-october-2024

Issue 46 (October 2024)

https://archive.org/details/peoples-korea-today-issue-47-november-2024

Issue 47 (November 2024)

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Issue 48 (December 2024)

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Issue 49 (January 2025)

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Issue 50 (February 2025)

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Issue 51 (March 2025)

https://archive.org/details/peoples-korea-today-issue-52-april-2025_202504

Issue 52 (April 2025)

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Issue 52 (April 2025)

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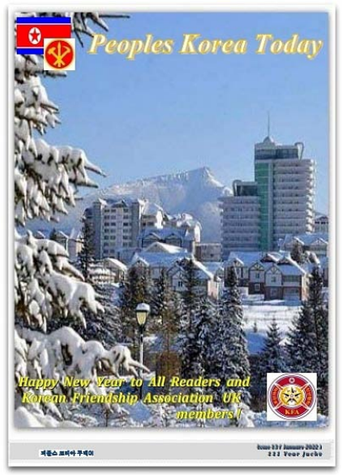
Issue 53 (May 2025)

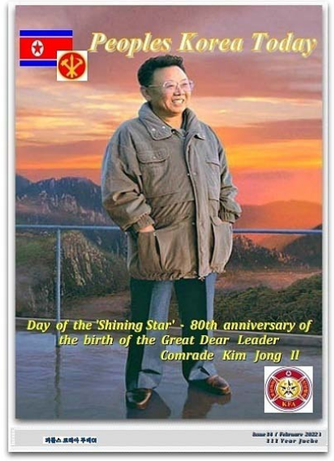
https://archive.org/details/peoples-korea-today-issue-54-june-2025_202506

Issue 54 (June 2025)

Korean Friendship Association UK
monthly magazine
'Peoples Korea Today' 2022 issues 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24,



Issue 13 (January 2022)



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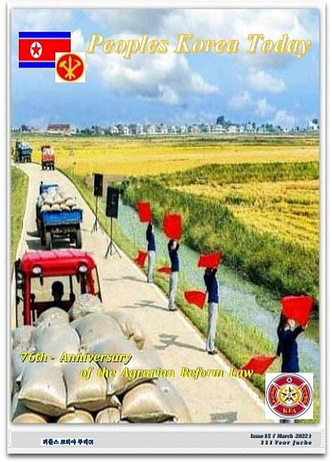
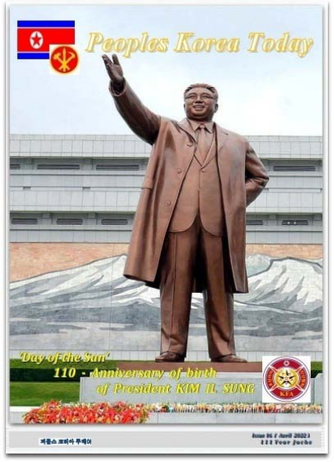
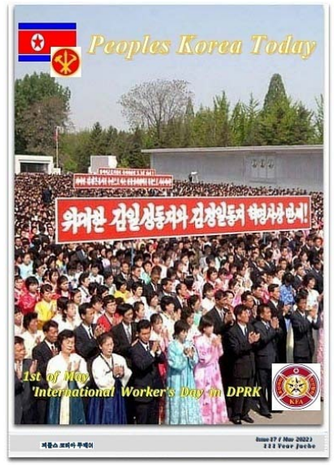


Issue 15 (March 2022)

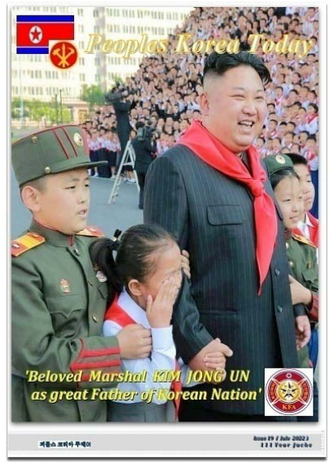


Issue 16 (April 2022)

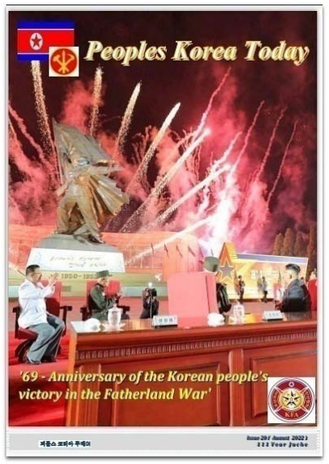


Issue 17 (May 2022)

Issue 18 (June 2021)



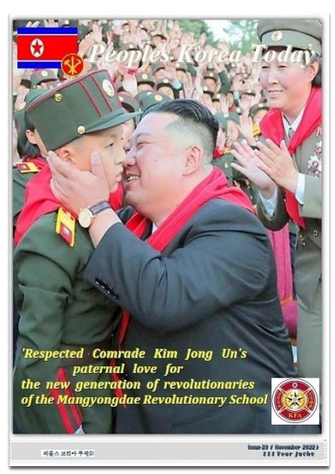
Issue 19 (July 2021)



Issue 20 (August 2021)

Issue 21 (September 2022)

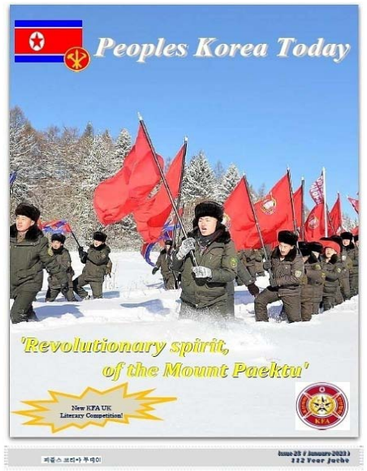
Issue 22 (October 2022)


Peoples Korea Today
'Respected Comrade Kim Jong Un's paternal love for the new generation of revolutionaries of the Mangyongdae Revolutionary School

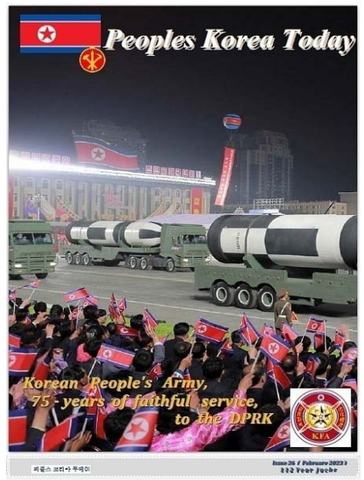
Issue 23 (November 2022)

Issue 24 (December 2022)

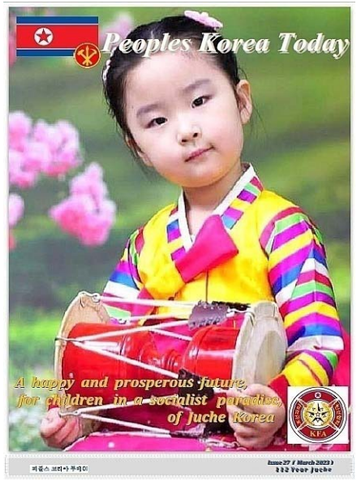
Korean Friendship Association UK
monthly magazine
'Peoples Korea Today' 2023 issues 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36



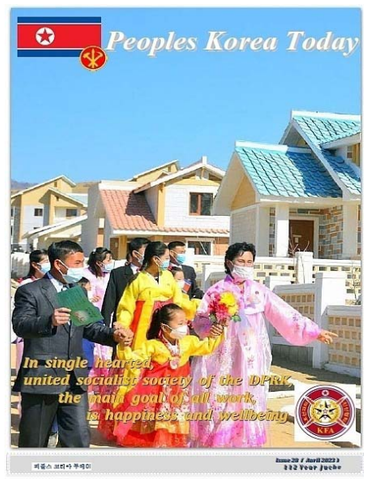
Issue 25 (January 2023)



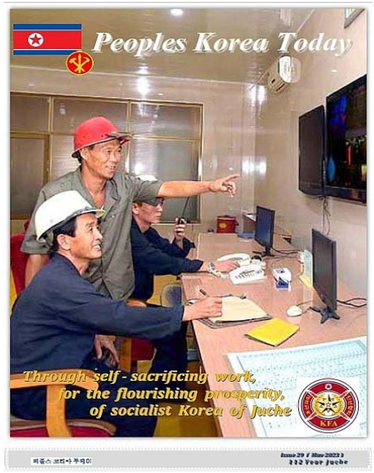
Issue 26 (February 2023)



Issue 27 (March 2023)

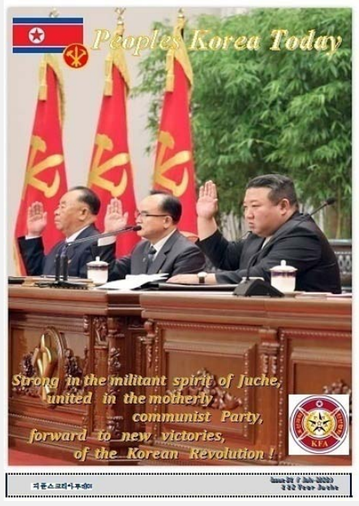

Peoples Korea Today
In single hearted,
united socialist society of the DPRK,
the main goal of all work,
is happiness and wellbeing

Issue 28 (April 2023)

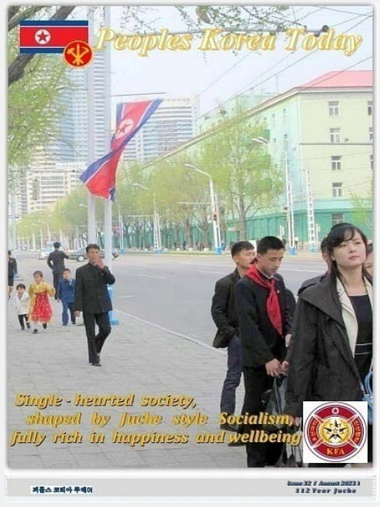


Issue 29 (May 2023)

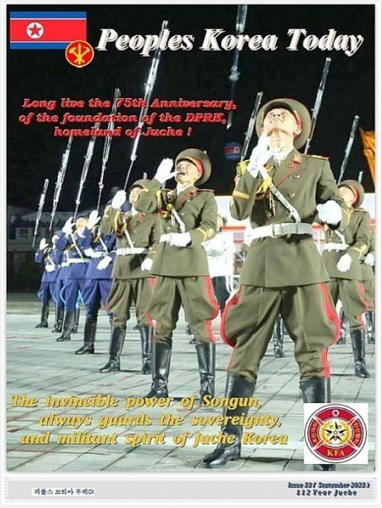
Issue 30 (June 2023)


Peoples Korea Today
Strong in the militant spirit of Juche,
united in the motherly,
communist Party,
forward to new victories,
of the Korean Revolution !

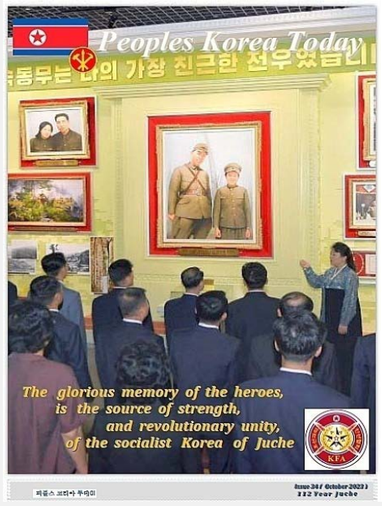
Issue 31 (July 2023)



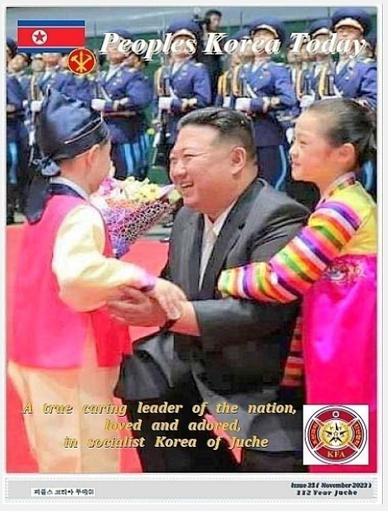
Issue 32 (August 2023)


Peoples Korea Today
Long live the 75th Anniversary,
of the foundation of the DPRK,
homeland of Juche !
The invincible power of Songun,
always guards the sovereignty,
and militant spirit of Juche Korea

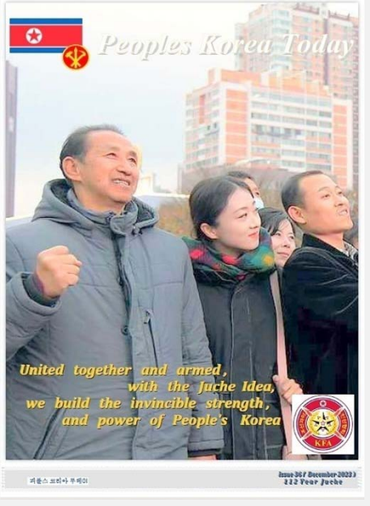
Issue 33 (September 2023)


Peoples Korea Today
The glorious memory of the heroes,
is the source of strength,
and revolutionary unity,
of the socialist Korea of Juche

Issue 34 (October 2023)

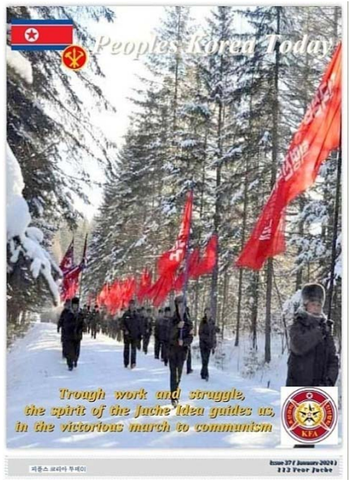


Issue 35 (November 2023)

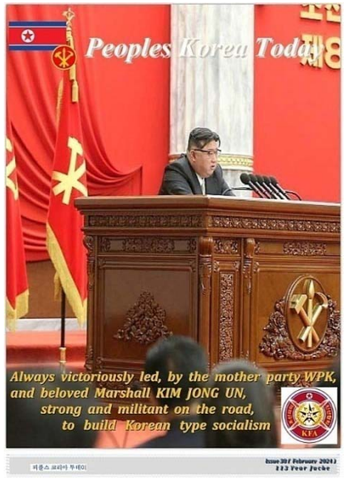

Peoples Korea Today
United together and armed,
with the Juche Idea,
we build the invincible strength,
and power of People's Korea

Issue 36 (December 2023)

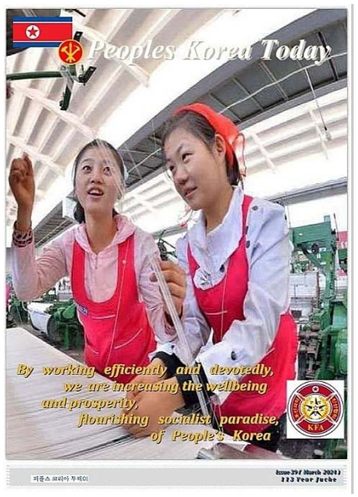
Korean Friendship Association UK
monthly magazine
'Peoples Korea Today' 2024 issues 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49


Peoples Korea Today
Trough work and struggle,
the spirit of the Juche idea guides us,
in the victorious march to communism

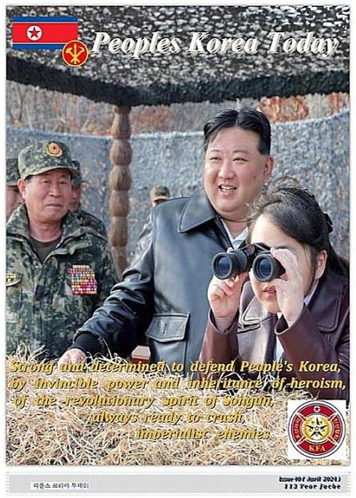
Issue 37 (January 2024)


Peoples Korea Today
Always victoriously led, by the mother party WPK,
and beloved Marshall KIM JONG UN,
strong and militant on the road,
to build Korean type socialism

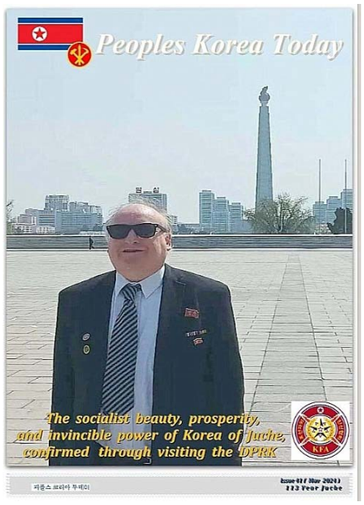
Issue 38 (February 2024)



Issue 39 (March 2024)


Peoples Korea Today
Strong and determined, to defend People's Korea,
by invincible power and inheritance of heroism,
of the revolutionary spirit of Sohgum,
always ready to crush,
imperialist enemies

Issue 40 (April 2024)


Peoples Korea Today
The socialist beauty, prosperity,
and invincible power of Korea of Juche,
confirmed through visiting the DPRK

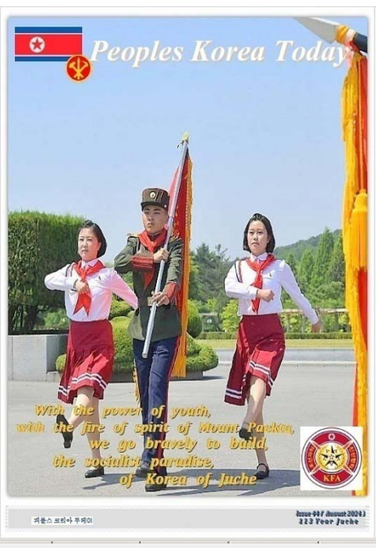
Issue 41 (May 2024)

Peoples Korea Today
조선로동당 중앙간부학교
Beloved Kim Jong Un is a true Leader,
Tellably armed by the Juche Idea,
serving the good of the people,
in the socialist paradise,
of People's Korea

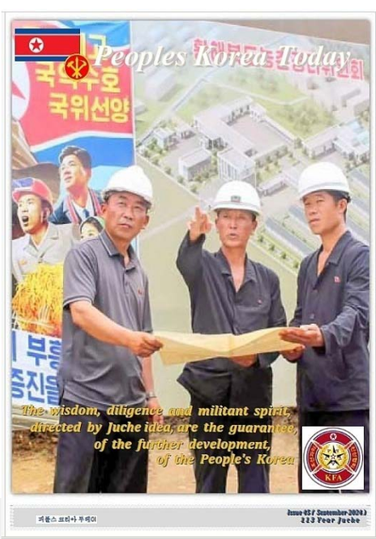
Issue 42 (June 2024)

Peoples Korea Today
Friendship, alliance and co - operation,
in the global Struggle,
against US imperialism,
between Korea of Juche and Russia

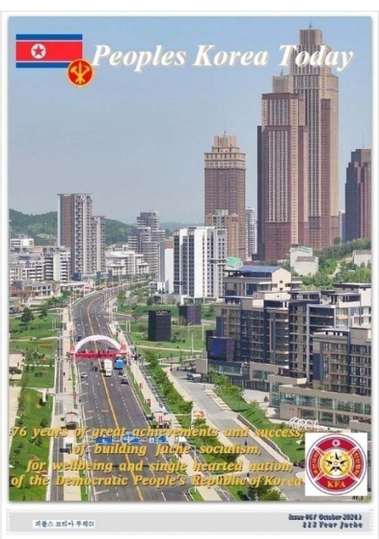
Issue 43 (July 2024)


Peoples Korea Today
With the power of youth,
with the fire of spirit of Mount Paekdu,
we go bravely to build,
the socialist paradise,
of Korea of Juche

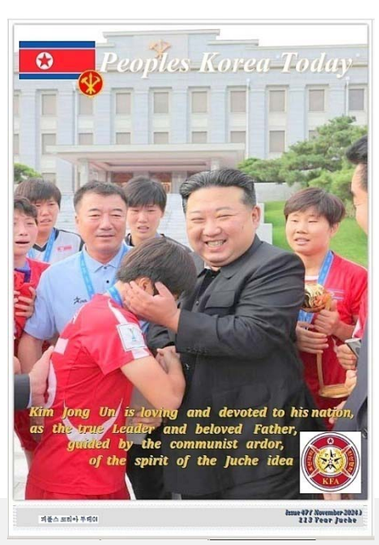
Issue 44 (August 2024)


Peoples Korea Today
The wisdom, diligence and militant spirit,
directed by Juche idea, are the guarantee,
of the further development,
of the People's Korea

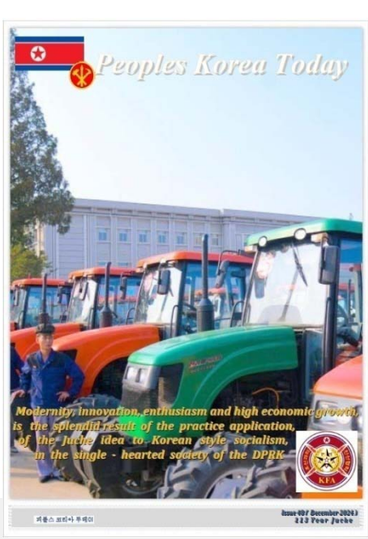
Issue 45 (September 2024)


Peoples Korea Today
76 years of great achievements and success,
in building Juche socialism,
for wellbeing and single hearted nation,
of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Issue 46 (October 2024)

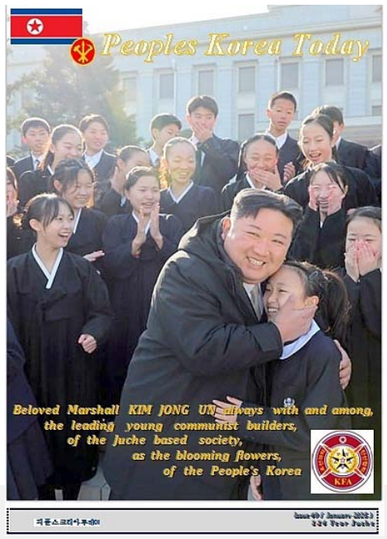

Peoples Korea Today
Kim Jong Un is loving and devoted to his nation,
as the true Leader and beloved Father,
guided by the communist ardor,
of the spirit of the Juche idea

Issue 47 (November 2024)

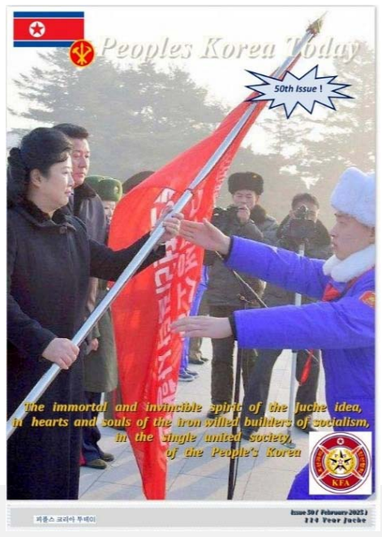

Peoples Korea Today
Modernity, innovation, enthusiasm and high economic growth,
is the splendid result of the practice application,
of the Juche idea to Korean style socialism,
in the single - hearted society of the DPRK

Issue 48 (December 2024)

Korean Friendship Association UK
monthly magazine
'Peoples Korea Today' 2025 issues 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54


Peoples Korea Today
Beloved Marshall KIM JONG UN always with and among,
the leading young communist builders,
of the Juche based society,
as the blooming flowers,
of the People's Korea

Issue 49 (January 2025)


Peoples Korea Today
50th issue !
The immortal and invincible spirit of the Juche idea,
in hearts and souls of the iron willed builders of socialism,
in the single united society,
of the People's Korea

Issue 50 (February 2025)

Peoples Korea Today
A self - sufficient economy according to the principles,
of the Juche idea,
is best guarantee of the security,
and development of socialist People's Korea

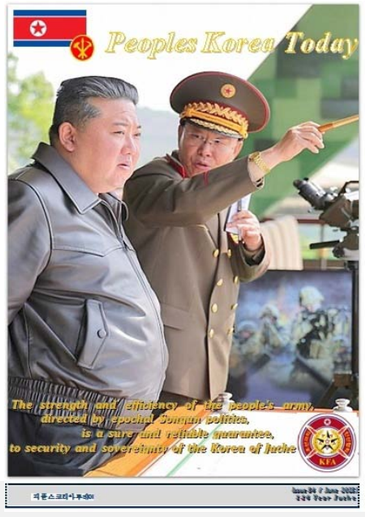
Issue 51 (March 2025)

Peoples Korea Today
The beauty of a flourishing human being,
in every aspects of life is a result of practising,
the Juche idea in socialist society,
of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Issue 52 (April 2025)

Peoples Korea Today
United by work of common collective efforts,
serving best as we can the socialist motherland,
strengthened and inspired by the Juche idea,
we are marching towards communism

Issue 53 (May 2025)


Peoples Korea Today
The strength and efficiency of the people's army,
directed by special Songun politics,
is a sure and reliable guarantee,
to security and sovereignty of the Korea of Juche

Issue 54 (June 2025)

POEM OF THE MONTH

One and Three

The saviour and incarnations of the Nation,
the Eternal President lies in the grave,
the grief and misery of the Korean soul !

The people need to be Brave !
The Eternal Chairman is the resurrection,
the nation is again renewed.

Through the Arduous march defending the people's dominion,
the nation is Songun a newed !

The Eternal Chairman is laid to rest,
grief once more !

The Marshal now take the reigns of the holy best!
The nation is once again renewed for a new era of destiny !
Aim High ! Aim High ! Aim High !

Author: Bolo Steel.

LIST OF KEYNOTE DPRK ANNIVERSARIES DURING THE YEAR

January

8th of January
Marshal KIM JONG UN's birthday

February

8th of February
Foundation of Korean People's Army as a regular and standing revolutionary armed force

16th of February
Day of the 'Shining Star' Anniversary of the Birth of the Great Leader Comrade KIM JONG IL

March

5th of March
Anniversary of Agrarian Reform Law

8th of March
International women's Day

April

25th of April
'Day of the Sun' anniversary of the birth of the Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG
Foundation of the KPA as the Korean Revolutionary Army

27th of April
Anniversary of Panmunjom Inter - Korean Summit

May

1st of May
'International Worker's Day'

June

25th of June
Anniversary of the provocation of the Fatherland Liberation War by the US imperialists

July

8th of July
Anniversary of the passing away of the Great Leader KIM IL SUNG

17th of July
Anniversary of the award of the title of Marshal to Respected Comrade KIM JONG UN

27th of July
Anniversary of victory in Fatherland Liberation War'

August

15th of August
'Day of Songun'
(Start of the Songun revolutionary leadership of the Great Leader Comrade KIM JONG IL)

September

9th of September
Foundation of the Republic Day

22nd of September
Anniversary of the passing away of the anti - Japanese Heroine and Mother of Korea, Madame KIM JONG SUK

October

10th of October
Party Foundation Day

17th of October
Anniversary of foundation of 'Down with Imperialism Union'

November

13th of November
Not a DPRK anniversary but anniversary of the foundation of the Korean Friendship Association

29th of November
Anniversary of 'Hwasong - 15' test fire

December

17th of December
Anniversary of the passing away of the Great Leader Comrade KIM JONG IL as a Korean People's Army Supreme Commander

24th of December
Anniversary of the Birth of Madame KIM JONG SUK
Anniversary of the appointment of the Great Leader Comrade KIM JONG IL

30rd of December
Anniversary of the appointment of Marshal KIM JONG UN as a Korean People's Army Supreme Commander